REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8477.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 45	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 85
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	15	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions ...	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2¼ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupe* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, [illegible]hould be made payable to the "Proprietor of the [illegible]mbay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

[illegible]AM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, [illegible]ALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, [illegible]LGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,906 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander Hillcoat, as above, from Kurrachee on SATURDAY, the 8th April. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 31st March, and on MONDAY, the 3rd April, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. AVA, 2,600 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander C. M. Day, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th April 1876, at 4 P. M.

	April.		April.
Leaves BOMBAY	8	Leaves Tuticorin	16
„ Rutnagherry	9	„ Colombo	17
„ Vingorla	9	„ Galle	18
„ Goa	9	„ Neg-patam	21
„ Carwar	10	„ Madras	23
„ Mangalore	11	„ Coconada	25
„ Cannanore	12	„ Vizagapatam	23
„ Tellicherry	12	„ Bimlipatam	26
„ Calicut	13	„ Calingapatam	27
„ Beypore	13	„ Gopalpore	27
„ Cochin	14	„ False Point	28
„ Alleppey	14	Arrives CALCUTTA	30

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COMMILLA, 872 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th April 1876, at 4 P. M.

	April.		May.
Leaves BOMBAY	14	Leaves BUSREH	3
„ Kurrachee	18	„ Mahomerah	3
„ Gwader	20	„ Fao	3
„ Jask	22	„ Bushire	5
„ Bunder Abbas	23	„ Baharein	6
„ Linga	25	„ Linga	10
„ Bushire	27	„ Bunder Abbas	12
„ Fao	29	„ Muscat	14
„ Mahomerah	29	„ Kurrachee	19
Arrives BUSREH	30	Arrives BOMBAY	22

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 10th April 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. COMMILLA, 872 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th April 1876, at 4 P M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		8	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th April 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st May 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th May 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st June 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 3RD MAY,
TRENTHAM HALL.
TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 24TH MAY,
BRANKSOME HALL.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 5 days. Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	April. 1876.
SIAM	N. W. Haselwood	3000	500	10th—Southampton.
ASSAM	G. F. Cates	3033	500	17th—Suez, &c.
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2933	450	24th—Southampton.
				May.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	1st—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	8th—Southampton.
KASHGAR	H. J. Baker	2621	450	15th—Suez, &c
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2932	450	22nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th March 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 18th April 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. LOMBARDY, Captain E. M. Gillson (2,723 Tons and 450 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M. Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 15th April 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th April 1876.

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO SAIL ABOUT 10TH MAY.

THE attention of Families intending to proceed to England is specially invited to the fine Steamer GALATEA, 2,001 Tons Register, 360 H.P. nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, well-known in the South American Passenger Service as one of the favourite steamers of the Belgian Royal Mail Company. She has superior accommodation for Fifty First Class Passengers, and carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS. For Passage apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	19th Feb.	26th Feb.	8th April.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	18th Mar.	25th Mar.	17th May.
Also—					
EUROPA	2277	424	will sail from Bombay on or about		10th June.
INDIA	2289	500	do.	do. do.	10th July.
MACEDONIA	2273	486	do.	do. do.	10th August

And regularly thereafter, further sailings, being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

	FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1876

"WILSON" LINE.
FALMOUTH AND HAVRE,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
S. S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons,
TO LEAVE POSITIVELY 15TH APRIL.

THE above Vessel will have dispatch on the date named. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First-Class Passengers only. She carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board :—

FIRST CLASS .... Rs. 500.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th March 1876.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons,
C. W. Pearson, Commander.
(*To leave end of April.*)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch the last week of April, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th March 1876.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 15TH APRIL.

THE fine S.S. GUY MANNERING, 2,802 Tons, Capt. Charles Mann, will be despatched as above. She has very superior First Class accommodation, and is fitted with every appliance calculated to promote the comfort of Passengers. She carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

The Rate of passage is—

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL—£50,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
KING, KING & Co. Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 31st March 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship PHILOSOPHER, arrived from CALCUTTA, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents Ship Philosopher.

Bombay, 6th April 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.
AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS BUILDING MATERIALS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Company will sell by Public Auction at the compound of the New Sailors' Home Building, Apollo Bunder, a quantity of surplus building materials, consisting of 7 cases zinc sheeting for roofing, English earthen tiles, teak rafters, teak and jungle wood planks and scantlings, crabwinch, iron blocks, pipes, and bars, copper handa, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th April 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FRERE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of April 1876, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company, held on Monday, the 27th day of March 1876 :—

1. That the Frere Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

2. That the Liquidator to be hereafter appointed be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to sell, assign, and transfer to a Limited Joint Stock Company about to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866, and intended to be called the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (the proposed Memorandum of Association whereof can be seen at this Company's Office) and having a capital of Rupees ten lacs divided into 2,500 Shares of Rs. 400 each, all the property, moveable and immoveable, including all the assets, rights, credits, business, and good-will, of the said Frere Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and to receive as the consideration for such sale and transfer 2,500 Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 400 each in the said Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, such 2,500 Shares to be distributed among the Shareholders of the said Frere Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, so and in such manner that the holder of every Share in the Frere Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, [and for such purpose the Company shall itself be taken to be the holder of all Shares which have been declared to be forfeited] shall receive one Share in the said Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, for each Share held by him in the Frere Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and such Share shall be deemed to have been paid up to the extent only of the sum paid up on the corresponding Share in the Frere Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, the said Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in further consideration for such assignment, undertaking the payment, discharge, and performance of all the debts and liabilities, either actual or contingent, and of all the contracts and engagements of the said Frere Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

3. That the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized to exercise all the powers given to Liquidators by Section 1?4 of the said Act X. of 1866.

4. That John Gordon, Esq., be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator of the Company, and that his remuneration be Rs. 300 only.

By order of the Board of Directors,

NUSSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Bombay, 6th April 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE AND PANJAB FRONTIER NEWS COMPANY, "LIMITED."

PROSPECTUS.

IT is proposed to form a Company, under Limited Liability, for the purpose of establishing a *high-class* daily newspaper at Lahore.

It cannot be questioned that there is room for such a paper in the Panjab, a Province growing daily in importance and in interest to England.

The rapid advance of Russia in Central Asia is directing public attention at Home and in India to the Frontiers to which Lahore lies in such close proximity.

The extension of the Railway to Peshawar, and the completion of the line to Karachi will make the capital of the Panjab a most important political and commercial centre.

A first class daily paper published at Lahore, taking broad and liberal views of political questions affecting India and more especially the Panjab, and watching over the interests of the Civil and Military Services would soon become a very valuable property.

As it is advisable that no time should be lost, the advantage of securing a paper already established and of good name, will be manifest.

The proprietors of the *Civil and Military Gazette* (at present published at Simla) are willing to transfer their interest in that journal to the proposed Company with a view to the paper appearing as a *Daily* independent political journal at Lahore, with a Supplement at Simla during the season there.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* is now in its fifth year of existence, has attained a good position throughout India, and is frequently quoted by the leading London papers.

The proprietors agree to sell on the following terms, *viz.*—

For good-will and outstandings Rs. 30,000 (Thirty Thousand).

The outstandings represent about half this sum.

The proprietors will accept one-half in cash, and take shares for the remaining half, *and will guarantee the payment of a Dividend of* Ten *per cent. per annum for* Two *years on the called up capital of the new paper.*

As the *Civil and Military Gazette* establishment, with its London Office, at 107 Fleet Street is in full working order, no delay or difficulty will occur in at once starting at Lahore whenever the date be fixed upon.

To make the proposed daily paper a thorough success, the best writing and information which money can buy should be secured, and the typographical and other arrangement should be of the latest and most improved kind, especial attention being paid also to obtaining early and full news by telegraph.

To do this, it is proposed to form a Company under limited liability, with a captial of Rs. 150,000—divided into 3,000 shares of Rs. 50 each ; Rs. 5 per share to be paid on application, Rs. 15 per share on allotment, and the balance, as *required*, in instalments of Rs. 10 per share at intervals of not less than three months.

The present Editor and the present Manager of the *Civil and Military Gazette* are willing to place their services at the disposal of the proposed Company should these be required. They will in the meantime give every assistance in establishing the new paper.

A considerable number of shares has been already taken.

The Managers of the following Banks have consented to receive applications for shares, and when half of the capital has been subscribed for, a meeting will be called and a Board of Directors formed :—

The Manager of the Panjab Bank Rawal Pindi.
„ „ „ Agra Bank, Lahore.
„ „ „ Panjab Bank, Lahore.
„ „ „ Alliance Bank, Simla.
„ „ „ Simla Bank Corpn., Simla.
„ „ „ „ „ Umballa.

Applications will also be received by the

MANAGER,
Civil and Military Gazette, Simla.

It is proposed that the new paper shall be called—

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE AND PANJAB FRONTIER NEWS.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE AND PANJAB FRONTIER NEWS COMPANY, Limited.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To be retained by the Bankers.

To The Manager..............................

Sir,—I herewith enclose the sum of Rs. .... being a deposit of Rs. 5 per share, and I request that you will cause to be allotted to me...........Shares of Rs. 50 each in the *Civil and Military Gazette* and *Punjab Frontier News Company*, "Limited," upon the terms of the Prospectus ; and I hereby agree to accept the said shares, or any smaller number which may be allotted to me, and I agree to make the payments therein as specified in the Prospectus, and to become a Shareholder of the Company, and I request you to have my name entered on the Register of Shareholders in respect of the shares which may be allotted to me.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Name in full..........................
Profession..........................
Address in full ....

Date..................

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE AND PANJAB FRONTIER NEWS COMPANY, "LIMITED."

No.........

RECEIPT.
To be retained by the Applicant.

Received the..................day of......................1876, on account of The Civil and Military Gazette and Panjab Frontier News Company, "Limited," from .... the sum of...........................Rupees, being a Deposit of Rs. 5 per share on application for ....shares of Rs. 50 each.

Rs..................   ....

FOR SALE.

KEROSINE STREET LANTERNS suitable for Municipalities, Gardens and Public Buildings.

American Common and Folding Ladders, light, strong and portable.

American Force Pumps.

Kerosine Oil, Tobacco, Turpentine, Lumber, Drills and Clocks.

Allan's Lung Balsam, a medicine very effective against all Chest and Pulmonary diseases.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

COOPER & COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for March 1876	2	4
Homeric Synchronism, by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.	3	12
Memoires of Caroline Herschell, by Mrs. John Herschell	7	8
Open ! Sesame ! by Florence Marryat	3	12
British Manufacturing Industries, Wool, Flax, Linen, Cotton and Silk	2	4
Do. do. do. Metallic Mining, Coal Collieries, Building Stones, Explosive Compounds	2	4
Do do. Acid, Alkalies, Oils, Candles, Gas Lighting	2	4
The Statesman's Year-Book for 1876	6	12
The Year Book of Facts in Science and the Arts for 1876	1	12
Hart's Annual Army List and Militia List for 1876	13	4
Dictionary of Hygiene and Public Health, by A. W. Blyth	17	8
Manual of Qualitative Chemical Analysis, by W. Dittmar	3	4
Sport in Abyssinia, by the Earl of Mayo	7	8
The Elements of Banking, by H. D. Macleod	4	12
A Handbook of Electrical Testing, by H. R. Kempe	3	4
The British Army in 1875, by John Holms	3	0
Half-Hours in the Deep, the Nature and Wealth of the Sea	2	4
Guy Waterman, by John Saunders	3	12
On Fermentation, by P. Scountzenberger	3	4
In India	2	4
The Organisation and Tactics of Cavalry Division, by Major General Walker	1	4
The Student's Guide to Dental Anatomy and Surgery, by H. Sewell	3	8
The Carens of the Golden Chersonese, by Lieut.-Col. A. R. McMahon	10	0
Lessons from Nature, by St. Geo. Mivart	9	8
Diseases of the Heart and Aorta, by Dr. G. Wm. Balfour	8	0
[illegible]gments on Ethical Subjects, by the late Geo. Grote	4	12
[illegible]umonia, a Clinical Study, by O. Sturges, M.D.	6	12
Poe[illegible]nd its Relations to Life, by W. N. Hartley	3	12
Air [illegible]tary Biology, by Prof. Huxley and H. N. Martin	3	12
Eleme[illegible]Deronda, by George Eliot. Books I. and II., each	3	4
Daniel [illegible]'s Chain, by Ed. Jenkins	3	4
The Dev[illegible] by F. P. Cobbe	4	12
Re-Echoes[illegible]y of Natural Science, by A. B. Buckley	5	12
Short His[illegible], by B. M. Butt	4	12
Miss Mody[illegible]is, by J. C. Marshman	4	4
History of In[illegible]tures of a Cheap Jack, by C. Hindley	3	12
Life and Adve[illegible]al Aims, by Ralph Waldo Emerson	4	12
Letters and Soc[illegible]agedy, by A. C. Swinburne	4	12
Erechtheus, a T[illegible]imalayas, by C. F. G. Cumming, 2 Vols.	26	4
Hebrides to the H[illegible]ghar, by H. W. Bellew	10	0
Kashmir and Kas[illegible]stmas Fire, by Revs. J. Harris and		
Logs for the Chr[illegible] Miss Violet and Her "Offers"; by	4	12
Hatch., &c.	4	12
The Naggletons and [illegible]M. Kettle	3	4
S. Brooks[illegible]mates, P. J. by Van Beneden	3	4
The Wreckers, by Rosa [illegible] Thomas Frost	3	12
Animal Parasites and M[illegible]Ed. S. Morse	3	4
The Lives of the Conjurors[illegible] Thomas Laslett	5	8
First Book of Zoology, by [illegible]nsolidated, by J. F. Stephen	3	0
Timber and Timber Trees[illegible] T. Hardy	3	12
Judicature Acts, 1873 to 75, Co[illegible]e and Bessel, by J. Tod-		
Under the Greenwood Tree, by[illegible]	6	12
The Functions of Laplace, Lam[illegible]ldo Amos	10	0
hunter	5	12
Manning's Law of Nations by She[illegible]Duff Gordon		
Last Letters from Egypt, by L[illegible]dy[illegible], by Major W. F.	8	12
Akim-Foo, the History of a Failu[illegible]	1	12
Butler		
On Restoration, by Charles Wethered[illegible] Purpose, by J. D.	6	12
Shooting : its Appliances, Practice, and [illegible]	5	12
Dougall	3	12
Poets and Novelists, by G. B. Smith	3	12
Fine old Friends, by Miss Thackeray [illegible]Bax, R.N.	7	8
The Cruise of the Dwarf, by Captain B. W.	3	4
Myrtle and Cypress, by A. Calthrop	3	4
The Indian Song of Songs, by E. Arnold	3	4
Perilous Seas, by S. W. Sadler	4	8
The Inn Album, by Robert Browning [illegible] W. Long-		
The Masque of Pandora and other Poems, by H[illegible]hold edn	2	4
fellow	1	12
Great Expectations, by Charles Dickens, House[illegible]tion	2	4
Half-Hours in the Far North [illegible]covered it	3	12
Casque and Cowl, a Tale of the French Reform[illegible]d."	2	4
The North Pole and How Charles Wilson dis[illegible]vid Ker	2	4
Wild Mike, by the Author of "Misunderstand[illegible]and	3	4
The Wild Horseman of the Pampas, by Da[illegible] Girardin	3	4
The Story of Sevenoaks, by Dr. J. G. Hol[illegible]	3	12
The Adventures of Johnny Ironsides, by [illegible]	3	12
The Dawn of Life, by J. W. Dawson	4	12
Canton and the Bogue, by W. W. Mun[illegible]lls, by E. Spon	4	12
The Practice of Sinking and Boring W[illegible]d States, by T. W.		
Younger Folk's History of the Unit[illegible] Idealist	3	12
Higginson [illegible]S.	4	12
Friedemann Bach, or the Fortunes of [illegible]	4	12
Letters from China and Japan, by L. D[illegible]	4	12
Preludes, by A. C. Thompson	3	4
Ashes to Ashes, by H. R. Haweis[illegible] C R Coleridge	3	4
The Face of Carlton and other Stories, [illegible]	5	8
Cremation of the Dead, by W. Eassie [illegible] Nights, by W. P.		
Arabistan, or the Land of the Arabian [illegible]	8	12
Fogg	4	12
The Good Hour by B. Auerbach	4	12
The Survivors of the Chancellors. Jules V[illegible]	3	12
Field of Ice, by Jules Verne	3	4
Rivers of Ice, by R. M. Ballantyne	4	12
The *Secret of the Island*, by Jules Verne		

EASTER GIFT CARD[illegible]

OVERLAND REQUISITES.

AIR CUSHIONS AND PILLOWS,
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 15.
BINOCULAR GLASSES,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 140.
CAMP AND DECK CHAIRS,
(folding, light and strong),
from Rs. 10 to Rs. 16.
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
Coconada, Manila, Trichinopoly, &c.,
of the first qualities only.
COCOA PASTE ; COFFEE ESSENCE,
from as. 8 to Rs. 2.
COMPENDIUM OF GAMES.
containing in moderate space materials for Backgammon, Bezique Card Games, Chess, Dice, Dominoes, Draughts, and a Race Game complete, with guides and markers for
Bezique and Whist,
from Rs. 30 to Rs. 65.
CORKSCREWS, LEVER KNIVES,
in variety :
from as. 8 to Rs. 8.
CUTLERY,
of the best manufacture.
DRESSING BAGS, CASES AND ROLLS,
from Rs. 18 to Rs. 400.
DRAM FLASK AND DRINKING CUPS,
from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 20.
EAU DE COLOGNE AND TOILET VINEGAR,
the original and genuine,
from Re. 1 to Rs. 7.
INFANTS' FOOD,
of the most approved kinds.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
(for which the Company are Sole Agents).

MILK,
Condensed Anglo Swiss.
NOVELS : CHEAP EDITIONS,
by the most celebrated Authors.
OVERLAND TRUNKS & PORTMANTEAUX.
from Rs. 24 to Rs. 30.
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Fish, Meats, Pates, Pies, Sausages, Soups, &c.
PIPES AND TOBACCO,
of various descriptions.
PLAYING CARDS.
De la Rue's, per pack from annas 12 to Rs. 2.
POCKET CANTEENS & SANDWICH CASES,
in the most compact forms.
PURSES AND POCKET BOOKS,
of the most convenient and secure forms.
RAILWAY RUGS AND STRAPS,
a large Choice.
SOAPS, MARINE AND TOILET,
and Cases for Toilet Soaps.
SPONGES AND BAGS,
for the Bath or Toilet Table.
STATIONERY.
Papers and Envelopes expressly suited for Postal Correspondence and sundries of every description.
TIFFIN BASKETS,
completely fitted.
TRAVELLING BAGS,
Carpet, Clothes, Courier, Dressing, Hand, and Money,
from Rs. 3 to Rs. 400.
WINES, SPIRITS AND LIQUEURS,
Champagnes, Brandies, &c., &c.
WRITING AND TOURIST'S CASES.
in a variety of forms.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHIPMENT FOR THE HOT SEASON.

SHIRTS ! SHIRTS ! !
Comfortable and Easy Fitting.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

BEG to call attention to the great variety of MATERIALS in this DEPARTMENT.

Special attention is given to the Fit and Finish, which will be found equal to the *Best London Houses.*

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH—All the new patterns in this favourite Material, which is cool, shrinkless, and absorbing	Six for	36 0	42 0
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collars attached. Neat Stripes or Spots, the latest designs, fast colour	Six for	28 0	31 0
PRINTED CAMBRIC with Collars attached ; a strong useful Shirt	Six for	22 8	25 8
BEST LONGCLOTH, fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs, with the new plain Military Front, for Indian washing	Six for	28 0	31 0
FINE LONGCLOTH, Cambric Front and Cuffs, made as above	Six for	22 8	25 8
SILK and WOOL. This quality is the best made, and rarely obtained in this country, neat, plain colours or Fancy Stripe, thoroughly shrunk	Six for	52 0	58 0
WOVE or FANCY PRINTED FLANNELS. The Best Goods manufactured, a large choice for selection, thoroughly shrunk	Six for	49 0	56 0
DRESS SHIRTS, embroidered fronts	From	7 8	8 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED SLEEPING KIT.

Oxford Cloth, shrinkless, cool, and absorbing : the genuine material	10 0	11 8
Best Printed Cambric neat Striped patterns	6 8	7 8
Best Wove Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Plain or Striped Pattern. These form a most comfortable Lounge Suit for early morning wear	17 0	19 0
Best Silk and Wool, a most valuable material for those who cannot wear Flannel, offering all the protection	17 8	19 8
Best Spun Silk	23 0	25 0

THREE-FOLD LINEN COLLARS,
With extra Deep Turned Edges for Indian Washing.

Pall Pall, Strand, Haymarket (Stand-up).	6 0	7 0
The Dux, Harford (Stand-up, Turned Corner)	6 0	7 0
The Military Special Mess Collar	6 0	7 0
Shakespeare, West-End (Turned Down)	6 0	7 0
The West-End / The Dux (Made with neat Cambric Tie attached for wear with Wool Shirts)	6 8	7 8
Best Linen Cuffs (False)	11 0	12 8

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

REAL MERINO SOCKS,
Soft and Shrinkless.

		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Pain Mixtures	Dozen	15 8	17 8
Drab or Fawn	do.	17 8	19 0
Drab Fancy Stripes	do.	17 8	19 8
Drabs, Fawns and Browns	do.	18 8	21 8
Super Fine, a Special Article	do.	21 0	23 8
Fine Striped Merino, very Soft and Elastic	do.	24 0	27 0
Real Scotch Lambs Wool	do.	21 0	23 8
Black Silk Socks	per pair	7 8	8 8
Black Silk Hose	do.	11 8	13 8
Best Ribbed Merino, Plain Colors, a special article	do.	4 12	5 12

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS.
Double Feet and Heels.

		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton	Per doz.	9 8	10 8
Super Brown Cotton	do.	11 0	12 8
Fine Mixed Colours or Fancy Sripes	do.	14 8	16 0
Extra Super Colours or Fancy Stripes	do.	16 8	18 8
Best Fancy Stripes	do.	18 8	21 0
Best Lisle Thread, plain	do.	25 0	28 0
Best Balbriggan do. pure	do.	28 0	32 0

GENT'S DRAWERS AND PANTS,

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Dressed Cotton Pants	26 0	29 0
Super Brown Cotton Trunk Drawers, fitting closely above the knee	27 0	31 0
Fine Summer Merino Pants, medium substance	36 0	42 0
Super Summer Merino fitted with Belt Bands, Double Wove Seats for Riding	42 0	48 0
Stout Grey Shetland Merino Pants	31 0	37 0
Bathing Drawers, Fancy Striped Cotton, per pair	2 0	2 4

GENT'S BANIANS OR UNDER VESTS.

		Rs a.	Rs. a.
Fine Gauze Merino Banians	Six for	14 0	16 0
Superfine Saxony	do.	19 0	21 0
Best Super, Manufactured to Asquith & Co.'s Special Order, of the best Merino Shrinkless.	do.	25 0	28 0
Summer Merino, a Vest of medium substance	do.	31 0	35 0
Real India Gauze, warranted half silk ; the most comfortable and durable Under Vest made	do.	35 0	40 0

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW THEATRE
AND PAVILION GARDENS,
ESPLANADE.

MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co. propose to erect a NEW THEATRE of a first class order, in combination with a SKATING RINK, RACQUET COURT, SWIMMING BATHS, PLEASURE GROUNDS, RESTAURANT, &c., on that splendid central piece of ground on the Esplanade, lately granted to them by Government, for that purpose.

The Theatre and the Grounds will be open throughout the year ; amusements, such as Badminton, Lawn Tennis, American Bowls, and other Sports and Games will be provided suitable for the season.

The Skating Rink will be of very large dimensions, and as it is now the most fashionable amusement throughout Europe, great inducements will be offered to the Public to make it also one of the most fashionable, as well as one of the most useful, institutions in India, combining healthful exercise with pleasure.

An efficient Band will be kept up, which will perform every evening.

It is estimated that the cost of the Building, Pavilion, Rink, Pleasure Grounds, &c., will be about a Lac and-a-half of Rupees, and to enable the promoters and projectors to carry out this scheme, and to present Bombay with a Theatre and other places of amusement unequalled in India, they purpose issuing 200 tickets at Rupees 300 each, which shall be called Members' Tickets, and will entitle the holder thereof to a *free right of entreé*, for the space of *Five Years*, to all entertainments which may occur during the said term, including the Skating Rink, Swimming Baths, &c., &c. ; *these tickets will be transferable once only.*

Members will also have the privilege of bringing their wives and families at half price to all entertainments, sports, &c.

As Members' Tickets will be limited to 200, it is desirable, in order to insure success, that as early an application as possible may be made in order that this scheme may be carried out, and the buildings completed in time for the season 1876-77, and the promoters trust that the Public will come forward with that liberality they have hitherto accorded to the support of institutions beneficial to the Public of Bombay.

As a guarantee to Subscribers, the Government of Bombay compel the promoters of the scheme to have the work completed within 12 months, also to provide *a Band for the amusement of the General Public gratis*, once a week, failing this, all improvements, &c., revert to Government, so that Subscribers will see it is to the interest of the proprietors that the scheme should be carried out in its entirety.

All information may be obtained at Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s, where plans of the Grounds, &c., may be seen, and Members' names registered.

The following Gentlemen have consented to act as a Committee for the supervision of the construction of, and the expenditure on, the proposed Theatre and Grounds :—

COMMITTEE :

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill.
Sir Frank Souter, C.S.I., Commissioner of Police.
Lt. Col. H. F. Hancock, R.E.
W. G. Pedder, Esq., Municipal Commissioner.
Capt. G. F. Henry, Superintendent P. & O. Co.
J. Lumsdaine, Esq., Sanitary Commissioner.
C. P. Cooper, Esq., Chief Magistrate.
W. W. Webb, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
P. A. R. Oldfield, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.)
R. Ewing, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.)

With Power to add to their Number.

All subscriptions should be paid into the Bank of Bombay on or before June 1st, to the credit of the Theatre Committee, and will be drawn out only on the signatures of the Committee, or one or more of their body authorized to sign on their behalf. In the event of a sufficient number of subscribers not being obtained, the Committee will return the subscriptions already received.

It is proposed to proceed at once with the erection of the Theatre and Skating Rink ; on completion of the former, arrangements will be made for bringing out a First Class English Opera, Dramatic, and Burlesque Company each Season. It is anticipated that arrangements may be made with Calcutta and Madras for uniting the interests of the three principal cities in India, and sharing the expenditure between them ; and thus the management will be able to procure talent to visit India, which it would otherwise be impossible to obtain, and to offer to the public, several different classes of entertainments, the Companies playing alternately in the different cities during the Season.

SOUNDY AND CO.,
Proprietors and Managers.

Bombay, March 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE S. S. MACEDONIA.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE above Steamer will sail THIS EVENING before Sun down. Passengers are requested to be on board not later than 6 P.M.

A Steam Launch flying the Company's Flag will ply between the Steamer and the Apollo Bunder from 3 P.M. until the Steamer sails, for the convenience of Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th April 1876.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE FIRST CLASS S. S. JUAN, 1,452 TONS.
TO SAIL ABOUT 22ND APRIL.

THE above Steamer has splendid accommodation for 36 First Class Passengers

RATES of PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500, exclusive of Wines, which can be procured on board.

For further particulars and Plans of Cabins, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.
EWART LATHAM & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 8th April 1876.

FORT THEATRE,
APOLLO STREET,
ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 8TH APRIL.
STAR COMPANY.
A KISS IN THE DARK.
LUCRETIA BORGIA ;
OR,
LA GRANDE DOCTRESSE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class.............. Rs. 2 ¦ Second Class .... Re. 1.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

N. B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street after the performance.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE.
THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 8TH APRIL.
The well-known comedy of
CHHEL BATAO AND MOHINA RANI,
To be followed by
INDUR SABHA.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 2.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

PIGEON and TIGER SHOOTING THIS DAY at the Butts, Colaba, commencing at 5 P. M.

N. OLIVER, } Hon. Secretaries.
C. YOUNG, }

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 10th to 24th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 7th April 1876.

JUST RECEIVED,

ABYSSINIAN GOLD ALBERT CHAINS (Equal to 18 Carat English Gold) of assorted Patterns.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received till Noon on the 17th instant for the execution by Contract of ordinary and petty REPAIRS to BARRACKS and PUBLIC BUILDINGS at Colaba, Mazagon, Malabar Point, Cross Island, Middle Ground, Oyster Rock, Butcher's Island, Elephanta, Pow Peer, and Hog Island for the season 1876-77.

The Survey Reports and Conditions and Forms of Contract can be seen, and copies of the Schedules of Rates on which the Tenders are to be based obtained by personal application at the Defences Office, and payment by each applicant of Rs. 3.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any, Tender.

G. MEREWETHER, Major, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay, Defences Office, Mazagon, 7th April 1876.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

DUTCH (VALKER) BEER. The price of this excellent Beer is reduced to Rs. 4 per dozen quarts. ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co.

LARGE well FURNISHED BUNGALOW TO LET, up to end of June. Rent Rs. 125 per month. Apply by letter to "BETA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a FAST TROTTER MARE, 15-2, young, nice Dog Cart and Saddle Horse. Apply 5, Meadow Street.

BARNUM'S Oyster House, Sassoon Buildings, Elphinstone Circle. Oyster 8 Annas per dozen. Goods packed and forwarded to Railway Station on receipt of prepayment.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from May to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR children not in robust health,
Sure Matheran's the place ;
Food wholesome at the CLARENDON
All know to be the case.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. CHALK and TURNER, Solicitors, have REMOVED their Office to No. 17 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES FOR SALE.

TWO 5 ft. 6 in. GAUGE LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE, suitable for Light Traffic or Contractor's purposes. These Engines have just been thoroughly repaired by the G. I. P. Company and are in thorough good order. They have not been used since repairs.

For particulars apply to ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, Nizam's State Railway, Bolarum, Deccan.

SCINDE, PUNJAUB AND DELHI RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 5,000 cubic feet of the best MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, without shake and not worm eaten, in logs, measuring 24 inches to 30 inches square, and from 24 feet to 30 feet in length.

The Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber" and to be addressed to the "Agent S. P. and D. Railway, Lahore," and should reach prior to the 15th April 1876, upon which date they will be opened.

The Timber must be made over to the Company's accredited Agents at Bombay or Calcutta, before the end of June 1876.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. B. BIRNEY,
Offg. Personal Assistant to Agent.

Lahore, Agent's Office, the 18th March 1876.

PURSUANT to an Orders of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No. 114 of 1875 [wherein ALBERT BIRMINGHAM MILLER Official Assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of James Calder George James Gordon and John Storm Insolvents is Plaintiff and FREDERICK JOHN FERGUSON the Official Trustee of Bengal is Defendant] and dated the Twenty-ninth day of January One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six the creditors of the late Firm of Messieurs Davidson and Company of the [illegible] Calcutta Merchants and Agents and all other persons [illegible] to be entitled to the benefit of a certain Trust [illegible] benefit of creditors dated the Twenty-first day of [illegible] One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five and ex[illegible] made between LEITH ALEXANDER DAVIDSON ALEXANDER McDONALD RITCHIE CHARLES STEWART and ANN HOGG as Executrix of the Will of JONAH JOHN HOGG deceased of the first part ALEXANDER COLVIN JAMES CULLEN EDWARD TROTTER RAJCHUNDER DOSS and ROSSOMOY DUTT of the second part and the several creditors of the said Leith Alexander Davidson Alexander McDonald Ritchie Charles Stewart and Jonah John Hogg deceased in their co-partnership account who had executed or should thereafter execute the said Indenture of the third part or their respective representative are peremptorily required on or before the first day of May One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six to send to the Office of the Registrar of this Court on its Original Side their names addresses and descriptions the full particulars of their claims a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with the particulars of his claim or shall produce the same before the sitting Judge in the Court House on SATURDAY the third day of June One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

DIGNAM and ROBINSON, Plaintiffs Attorneys.
R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

High Court O. J., The 23rd February 1876.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,848 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,582 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

R. D. Cairns, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation).
C. B Lynch, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen).
J. A. Bryce, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co).
C. E. Bean, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited).

MEDICAL ADVISER,
Dr. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited).

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. "It is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application.

The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G.I.P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

Terms—Moderate.

W. B. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and is, therefore, very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the Station and is a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
REVISED QUOTATIONS IN BOND FOR
COGNACS OF
MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S
SHIPPING,

Who stand third on the list of Brandy Exporters, for 1875 again as in former years.

* One Star	Rs. 15 0	per dozen
* One Star, in Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	„ 16 0	„
* One Star Crystal Barrels 2 gallon = 1 dozen	„ 20 0	„
* One Star, in Flasks, in cases of 2 dozen each	„ 16 8	per case
* One Star, in Half-Flasks, in cases of 4 dozen each	„ 18 8	„
** Two Stars	„ 18 8	per dozen
*** Three Stars	„ 21 8	„
**** Four Stars, Extra Superior.	„ 32 8	„

DUTY AND TOWN-DUES TO BE ADDED RS. 8-8 PER CASE.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
Sole Agents in India.

INDIA PALE ALE.
ALL CHARGES INCLUDED.

	per dozen Net Cash
Cask containing 3 dozen quarts ... Rs.	5-8

GUINNESS' STOUT,
BOTTLED BY MOLINE & Co.

	per dozen Net Cash,
Cask containing 3 dozen quarts ... Rs.	5-12
„ „ 6 „ pints ... „	4-0

"COOPER."

THIS strengthening BEER, half DUBLIN STOUT and half DUBLIN PORTER, is entirely free from acidity, is never over ripe ; and requires only to be [illegible] thoroughly appreciated [illegible] invalids requiring an [illegible] tonic in this exhaustive [illegible] The price per dozen is m[illegible] Rs. 5-8. Sold in not [illegible] dozen quarts and 6 dozen [illegible]

SOLE AGENTS,
CUTLER, PALMER [illegible]

PERINET'S CHAMPAGNES, Rs. 30 [illegible]
[illegible] COLLIN'S CARTE BLANCHE [illegible]
ROUYER, GUILLET'S [illegible]
Rs. 15 Pints ; Rs. 8, M[illegible]
BASS' BEER, from Cameron & Sa[illegible]
DUTCH BEER, Rs. 4 per dozen [illegible]
ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLA[illegible]
G. PRELLER & Co.'s' EXC[illegible]
CLARETS, direct from Bo[illegible]
Rs. 9 to Rs. 15.
BECHADE LAFFONT & Co.'s CLA[illegible]
Do. do. R[illegible]

ALDRIDGE, SALMON[illegible]

NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY [illegible]

By virtue of a Precept to me directed [illegible] give Notice, that the Second Sessions of [illegible] and General Gaol Delivery, will be [illegible] Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the [illegible] DAY, the 10th day of April next, at 10 o'[illegible] for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other [illegible] Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors [illegible] done, or committed, within the Town and [illegible] the Limits thereof, and the Factories [illegible] to inquire, hear, and determine, in the [illegible] Murders, Felonies, Forceries, Perjuries, [illegible] demeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions [illegible] mitted by any of Her Majesty's British [illegible] territories which now are subject to, or [illegible] vernment of Bombay, or within any of the [illegible] tive Princes of India in alliance with the [illegible]

And also, that at the same time and place [illegible] of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, [illegible] beries, Felonies, Misdemeanors, [illegible] Crimes whatsoever, done or committed [illegible]

And I hereby give notice to all persons [illegible] give evidence at the above Sessions, [illegible] therein, that they are to attend at the [illegible] tioned, and not to depart without leave [illegible]

And I hereby give notice to all J[illegible] Recognizors, and also all Chief Constables [illegible] and Island of Bombay, and the limits [illegible] and there in their own persons, with [illegible] ments, and other remembrances, to [illegible] offices in that behalf appertain to [illegible] of March 1876.

THOMAS [illegible]

THOMSON & T[illegible]

HAVE the pleasure [illegible] the arrival, per [illegible] FRESH SUPPLIES [illegible] noted Goods :—

SAVORY AND MOORE'S [illegible]
MELLIN'S EXTRACT FOR [illegible]
DU BARRY'S REVALENTA [illegible]
DR. SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA [illegible]
HENRI MATTONI'S [illegible]
LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE.
HONEYCOMB BATH SPONGES.
DINNEFORD'S FLESH GLOVES AND STRAPS.
MATTHEW'S GOAT'S HAIR GLOVES.
LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S CUT TOBACCOS
ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK.
FRIEDRICHSHALL BITTER WATER.
PULLNA WATER.
CARLSBAD WATER.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
DEALERS IN ALL GOODS CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SIMPSON AND CO.,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS
MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

S. & Co. call special attention to their late arrivals of the NEWEST DESIGNS in HARNESS MOUNTINGS, suitable for 4-in-hand CARRIAGE, DOG CART, TANDEM and CURRICLE HARNESS. In their Ware Room will be found EVERY REQUISITE for the COACH HOUSE and STABLE.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 7TH APRIL 1876.

ACCORDING to the public telegrams the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed dull, sales 8,000 bales, the only change in spot prices being a decline of 1/16d. per lb. in G. F. Sawginned Dharwar and G. F. Hinghunghaut, while in arrivals, the quotations given were 4½d. per lb. for Fair Omra with the Fair clause April-May shipment Cape, and 5½ per lb. for F. G. F. Broach with the G. F. clause April-May shipment Canal. Private messages, however, are reported as advising a firmer tone at the close, especially in Americans, due partly to anticipations of yesterday's small receipts at the ports, and in part to unfavourable weather for preparations for the new crop.

From New York yesterday, ready Mid. Uplands still come at 13⅜ cents, but May shipment is quoted at 13⅝, an advance of ⅛ cent. per lb. Gold and Exchange on London were unaltered. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date were as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Thursday's Receipts ...	4,000	4,000	7,000
Six days' do. ...	44,000	31,000	43,000
Total since 1st Sept. ...	3,803,000	3,217,000	3,462,000

Reuter reports that in Manchester there was only a hand to mouth business passing in Piece Goods. The London Coffee Market was firm at an advance of 1s. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon, Mysore unchanged, Good ordinary native 2s. per cwt. lower. Cocoanut Oil and Seeds were unaltered.

The weekly quotations for metals show no change of any kind.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London was the same as on Saturday last, with the exception of Fives-and-a-half which were ⅛ higher.

The weekly return of the Bank of England, as anticipated, proves favourable, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 45⅛ to 45⅞ per cent. The Reserve showed a decrease of £187,500, but Bullion was increased by £437,500, while Bills discounted were less by £1,187,500. The Bank minimum has been reduced to 3 per cent., and the rate of discount on 6 months' sight Bills is the same. A further payment of £103,000 has gone into the Bank since the making up of the return, and to all appearance there is the probability of continued if not increased ease in money.

Bar Silver is quoted at 53 7/16d per oz., a decline 1/16d. since Friday last. This week's Southampton steamer brings £113,000 for Bombay and £30,000 for Calcutta in Silver.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE to-day we have had continued firmness with an advance of 1/16d. to ⅛d. per rupee. The Banks have shown little disposition to buy even at the higher rates, unless where they could sell to something like the same extent; but houses, as a rule, have not been pushing sales, and notwithstanding the non-allotment of Council drafts, it seems questionable whether we are likely to go much higher. Money, although firm, is not excessively tight; and the steady stream of Silver is now beginning to make itself felt to an appreciable extent, so that there seems little likelihood of a repetition of the squeeze which took place after the last non-allotment of Councils. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand. ...	1s. 8 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Ditto, 6 months' sight	1s. 9 1-16d.	"
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 9⅛d.	"
Documents, 3 months' sight.	1s. 9 3-16d.	"

On Calcutta, business has been done in demand Bills at 99 11/16 and of 60 days' sight there are buyers but no sellers at 98.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet with very little doing and quotations are quite nominal, say, Fours, Rs. 99; Fours-and-a half, Rs. 100; Fives-and-a half, Rs. 102½.

The SHARE MARKET continues firm with a fair business doing. Bank of Bombays still command 41 per cent. premium. Spinning and Weaving Scrip is in request, but at some [illegible] prices. Colabas have advanced [illegible] Eastern Rs. 10, while [illegible] are Rs. 25 Manockjee Petits [illegible] Orientals Rs. 5 per share lower. [illegible] shares have been sold at an [illegible] per share; New Berar Press [illegible] per share.

[illegible] day the transactions have been [illegible] large purchases have been [illegible] all descriptions and prices are [illegible] per candy higher, equivalent [illegible] exchange to a sterling advance [illegible] The market is in a very sensitive [illegible] symptoms of free buying at once [illegible] to take alarm, so that the slightest [illegible] home is repeated here with [illegible] We quote to-day Akote Rs. 180, [illegible] Oomrawuttee Rs. 175, Good [illegible] Fair Rs. 165, Fair Rs. 155, [illegible] Rs. 188, Fully Good Fair Dhollera [illegible] Good Fair [illegible] Rs. 161 [illegible] pressed; Mowa Rs. 180, Ginned [illegible] per candy half-pressed. The [illegible] day were 8,443 bales, making [illegible] the week, against 54,825 last [illegible] bales for the corresponding week [illegible] since 1st September is 531,086 [illegible] 83,531 and 720,738 bales for the [illegible] years respectively. [illegible] been steady and by steamer [illegible] 2s 6 for Liverpool. Two steam[illegible] the Juan—have taken the berth [illegible] By Cape there is a good business [illegible] rates. [illegible] continue in the same unsatisfac[illegible] shippers are perhaps more willing [illegible] owing to the advance in Exchange, [illegible] is most limited.

[illegible] BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

[illegible]	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Agra Bank	98
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bank of Bombay New	708
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bank of Madras	1,200
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	300
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	800
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chartered Bank of India and China	186
[illegible]	[illegible]	National Bank of India	106
[illegible]	[illegible]	Oriental Bank	515

[illegible] AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

[illegible]	[illegible]	Companies	Rates
[illegible]	[illegible]	Alexandra Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Alliance Spinning	1,550
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,350
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bombay United	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Broach Mills	155
[illegible]	[illegible]	Colaba Spinning	700
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dhurumsey Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fleming S. W. Co.	905
[illegible]	[illegible]	Great Eastern	1,130
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	235
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] S. W. Co.	965
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Balloo Mills	990
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Madras Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Madras U. Spinning	1,040
[illegible]	[illegible]	Manockjee Petit's	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Morarjee Spinning	1,190
[illegible]	[illegible]	Oriental	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Prince of Wales Spinning	750
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sassoon S. & W. Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Soonderdas Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. do. ½ share	[illegible]

[illegible] for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

[illegible]	[illegible]	Companies	Rates
[illegible]	[illegible]	Colaba Land Co.	1,080
[illegible]	[illegible]	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	75
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mazagon Land	575
[illegible]	[illegible]	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	210

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bombay Borough Trading Corporation	1,750
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bombay Gas Company	[illegible]
300	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	700
500	500	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	200
2,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld.	80
1,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co	21
[illegible]	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	400
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	82

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	218·8·0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	265
£20	108·14·6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
£20	65·7·3	do.	Ditto	72
£20	21·13·1	do.	Ditto	32
100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
£10	196·5·15	do.	Do. New Shares	235

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 1st April. 1876.

Open 1278¼ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,03,725	8	0
Merchandize	5,20,456	0	0
Telegraph	871	0	0
Earths Trains	342	8	0
Total Rs.	6,25,395	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278¼ miles. Total Rs.	5,60,340	5	8
Increase Rs.	65,054	10	

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 1st April, 1876 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p
Capital	56,25,000	0	0
Public Deposits	1,53,74,639	11	7
Other Deposits	58,16,620	11	5
Cash Credits	3,90,493	6	5
Post Bills	46,885	0	6
Reserve Fund	5,00,000	0	0
Rs	2,28,53,638	13	11

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes	74 04,270	8	6
Govt. Reserve,—Cash	29,64,465	7	9
Govt. Securities	35,48,927	9	0
Loans	14 4 ,033	13	5
Account of Credits	18,61,565	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	35,65 6 4	10	2
Dead Stock	2,98,701	12	6
Bills of Exchange	11,8?,27	0	7
Due by other Banks	5,77,720	0	0
Rs.	2,28,53,638	13	11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE ESPERANCE, 525 tons, Captain D. G. Got, will sail to-day for Mangalore in ballast.

THE S. S. STELVIO, 1,149 tons, Captain G. Bradley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (March 30th), in ballast.

THE SHIP RIALTO, 1,165 tons, Captain J. B. Babot, will sail to-day for London via Havre, with a cargo of, 7,900 bales cotton, 800 cwts gall and sundries.

THE SHIP BRITISH AMBASSADOR, 1,793 tons, Captain J. Davis, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a cargo of 8,551 bales cotton, 11,014½ cwts. linseed, 3,960 cwts galls and sundries.

THE SHIP CAPE VERDE, 1,711 tons, Captain A. McMillan, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a cargo of 10 262 bales cotton, 320 cwts. galls, 5,475 cwts. linseed, and sundries.

THE S.S. MADRAS, 1,079 tons, Captain S. F. North, sailed yesterday for Marseilles via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 8,088 cwts linseed, 9,814 cwts gingelly seed, 7,092 cwts groundnuts and sundries.

THE S.S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain J. G. Gammon sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Rodrigues, and twenty deck passengers.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO AND CO.'S S.S. ASIA, 860 tons, Captain G. Serra, will sail to-day for Trieste, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and His Excellency Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, G.C.S.I., and fifty-nine followers.

THE S.S. H. HAARFAGER, 1,353 tons, Captain J. Heltberg, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 7,757 bales cotton, 435 bales wool, 243 cwts linseed, 757½ cwts myrabollams and 3,343 cwts wheat.

THE S.S. AUTOCRAT, 996 tons, Captain J. White, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Rangoon, with a cargo of 13,756 bags rice, and some pieces of planks. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

THE S.S. GLENTRIUM, 1,002 tons, Captain D. Mitchell, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Dundee (February 27th), with a cargo of 1,084 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S. S. CALCUTTA, 548 tons, Captain Thomas Nailer, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Sub Lieut. Geoghegan and two servants, Col. Nuttall, and forty-nine deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
6	Autocrat (s)	White	Rangoon.
	Glentrium (s)	Mitchell	Dundee, Feb 27.
7	Stelvio (s)	Bradley	Aden, Mar 30.
	H M S Orontes	———	Suez, Mar 25.
	Parsee (s)	Sargent	Shields, Feb 29.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
7	H M S Crocodile	Sharp	England.
	Calcutta (s)	Nailer	P Gulf via Kurrachee.
	H Haarfager (s)	Heltberg	Liverpool.
	Pehlwan (s)	Gammon	Coast and Carwar.
	Madras (s)	North	Marseilles.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Cape Verde, McMillan, to Liverpool.
Ship Rialto, Babot, London and Havre.
Ship British Ambassador, Davis, Liverpool.
Barque Esperance, Got, to Mangalore.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Zeal, to Liverpool.
Steamer Vingorla, to K Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Juan, to Liverpool.
Ship River Nith, to Dunkirk.
Steamer Stelvio, to Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
1	Cathay (s)	Dundas	Southampton, Feb 24.
	Sultan (s)	Owen	Falmouth, Feb 19.
	Baroda	Kenworthy	Liverpool, Nov 26.
	Estelle	Peters	Liverpool, Nov 18.
2	Penguin (s)	Cawell	Hong-Kong.
	Madura (s)	Gavin	Bombay, Mar 11.
	Arratoon Apcar (s)	Mactavish	Hong Kong, Mar 8.
	Queen Margaret (s)	Butler	London, Mar 2.
	Blair Athole	Taylor	Liverpool, Dec 6.

DEPARTURES.

April.			
1	Himalaya (s)	....	....
	Neva	....	....
	Berlin	....	....
2	Socotra (s)	....	....
	Ooria (s)	....	....
	Dundee	....	....
	Lectura	....	....
	Viscount	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April.			
4	Almora (s)	....	Calcutta and N. Ports.

DEPARTURES.

April.			
3	Acacia	....	Masulipatam.
4	Yorkshire (s)	....	London, via Suez Canal.
	Viceroy (s)	....	Calcutta.
5	Almora (s)	....	London, via Suez Canal.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 14 Albuquerque, S Dr, Joss, from Sea.
Mar. 9 May Frere, I G S, Guthrie, from Perim.
11 Proteo, schooner, Glati, from Zeila.
14 Grand Duke, ship, Couves, from Cardiff.
14 Grand Duke, ship, Ward, from Cardiff.
15 Teazer, H M S, Woodehouse, from Massowah.
15 Godavery, ss, Barrow, from Mauritius.
17 Mansoora E, ss, Sain, from Zeila.
18 Pachamba, ss, Rowe, from Zanzibar.
18 America, ss, Stridsberg, from Jeddah.
19 Stelvio, ss, Bradly, from Cardiff.
20 Cashmere, ss, Crowder, from Bombay.
21 Mathew Cay, ss, Taylor, from Cardiff.
21 James Drake, ss, Wilkie, from Shields.
22 Linda, ss, Balls, from Cardiff.
22 Zeal, ss, Priest, from Liverpool.
22 Aurrera, ss, Munitiz, from Liverpool.
22 Assam, ss, Cates, from Southampton.
22 Lufra, ss, Periam, from Rangoon.
23 Halley, ss, Harcus, from Bombay.
23 Atlanta, ss, Shaw, from Bombay.
24 Queen Anne, ss, Reed, from Calcutta.
24 Palm, ss, Pearse, from Kurrachee.
24 Knight Templar, ss, Kirby, from Akyab.
24 Volmer, ss, Hansen, from Cardiff.
24 Stanley, ss, Jarvus, from Bassein.
24 Mula, ss, Doert, from Jeddah.
24 Arabia, ss, Rollo, from Genova.
25 Meikong, ss, Foache, from Marseilles.
25 Indus, ss, Stewart, from Calcutta.
25 Faiz Rahman, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
25 City of Carthage, ss, Barnett, from Calcutta.
27 Burmese, ss, Luck, from Rangoon.
27 Travancore, ss, Andrews, from Bombay.
27 Ariadne, ss, Emmerik, from Singapore.
28 Ascold, R S F, Tortoff, from Galle.
28 Langshaw, ss, Bain, from Rangoon.
29 Scots Grey, ss, Grant, from Moulmein.
29 Merkara, ss, Ballantine, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 22 Pachamba, ss, Rowe, to Bombay.
22 America, ss, Stridsberg, to Cochin.
22 Assam, ss, Cates, to Bombay.
22 Aurrera, ss, Munitiz, to Manilla.
23 Lufra, ss, Periam, to Gibraltar.
23 Halley, ss, Harcus, to Antwerp.
23 Atlanta, ss, Shaw, to Liverpool.
24 Cashmere, ss, Crowder, to Zanzibar.
24 Palm, ss, Pearse, to Antwerp.
25 Queen Anne, ss, Reed, to London.
25 Knight Templar, ss, Kirby, to Antwerp.
25 Stanley, ss, Jarvis, to Port Said.
25 Mula, ss, Doert, to Bombay.
25 Arabia, ss, Rollo, to Bombay.
25 Indus, ss, Stewart, to London.
25 City of Carthage, ss, Barnett, to London.
26 Meikong, ss, Foache, to China.
27 Godavery, ss, Barrow, to Mauritius.
27 Zeal, ss, Priest, to Bombay.
27 Burmese, ss, Luck, to London.
27 Travancore, ss, Andrews, to Venice.
27 Ariadne, ss, Emmerik, to Rotterdam.
27 Mathew Cay, ss, Taylor, to Cochin.
28 Ascold, R S F, Tortoff, to Russia.
28 Langshaw, ss, Bain, to Liverpool.
29 Scots Grey, ss, Grant, to Antwerp.
29 Merkara, ss, Ballantine, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Albuquerque, S Dr, Joss, from sea.
May Frere, I G S, Guthrie, from Perim.
Proteo, Schooner, Glati, from Zeila.
Dorset, ship, Couves, from Cardiff.
Grand Duke, ship, Ward, from Cardiff.
Teazer, H M S, Woodehouse, from Massawah.
Mansoora E, ss, Sain from Zeila.
Stelvio, ss, Bradly, from Cardiff.
James Drake, ss, Wilkie, from Shields.
Linda, ss, Balls, from Cardiff.
Volmer, ss, Hansen, from Cardiff.
Faize Rahman, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 7.

The [illegible] cases of wine and spirits were passed from the Cus[illegible]se from the 1st to 6th April 1876, by Cutler, Palmer and [illegible] Per[illegible] claret. Mangalah s—25 cases claret, 15 cases hock sparkling, 24 cases Vino depasto, 33 cases port, and 498 brandy. Gowalier s—50 cases claret. Timour s—10 cases claret, 7 cases hockheimir and 5 cases chambertin. Nizam s—5 cases hock sparkling, 30 cases hockheimer and 10 cases champagne. Assam s—2 hhd sherry, 1 hhd port, 22 cases moselle sparkling, 10 cases port, 18 cases monzanilla and 5 cases whisky Irish.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flying Venus—750 cwts linseed, Becherdass Ambaidass.
Turkish Empire—54 bales cotton, Mooljeebhoy Koobhabhoy.
Helen Scott—250 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 250 bales cotton, Ritchie. Steuart and Co.
Prince Fredrick—350 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 350 bales cotton Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Northbrook s—250 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 350 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co
Aldergrove—4 bales cotton, Vithuldass Corjee
Juan s—6,000 cwts wheat and 250 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Egbert s—37 bales wool, Bhimjee Veerbhan; 350 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Jaitha Nagsee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Macedonia s—800 cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 4,649 bundles coir yarn, Shamjee Pudamsee; 47 bales wool, Luckmedass Khimjee; 70 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co; 50 bales wool, Liladhur Govindjee; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Guy Mannering s—11 bales hemp, Pursotum Anandjee; 25 bales wool, Shamjee Narrajee; 74 bales wool, Valkart Brothers; 54 bales wool, Ramjee Roychund; 80 bales wool, Jetha Pursotum; 60 bales cotton, Goculdass Culliangee; 185 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 101 bales cotton, Vurudhman Tokersee; 100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton, and Co; 150 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 250 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart and Co; 30 bales cotton, Pursholum Anandjee; 33 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 40 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 3 bales wool, Shamjee Narranjee and Co.
Flying Venus—7 bales hides, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Xantho s—110 bales cotton, Mowjee Purmanund; 137 cwts horns, Oomerbhoy Chandabhoy.
Siam—225 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 88 cases mother of pearl shells, Ruzubally Allirusa; 90 pieces E teeth, Anundjee Visram; 3 bund es E te th, Abdoolrumon Osman; 6 bales hides, Ludhabhoy Cassumbhoy; 5 bales hides, Mahamedbhoy Corjee; 2 cases shawls, M Jaikesandass; 9 cases shawls, Luckmedass Khimjee and Co; 2,100 cwts sursee seed David Sassoon and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Arabella—250 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Reverneath s—30,000 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Gadshill,—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Zantho s—62 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Xantho s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassel and Co.
Glenhaven,—60 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—1,500 bags teelseed and, 500 bags wheat, Finlay Scott and Co.
Asoff s—3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Assam s—900 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Ettore s—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ettore s—200 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co

FOR LEGHORN.

Arabia s—400½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Ettore s—20 bags pepper, 20 bags turmeric and 16 pakages coolingun. Essack Salloo; 83 cwts dry ginger and 40 packages cocoanuts, Syed Huson Bugdadee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ava s—195 bales cotton, Ketseedass Hurmookroy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ava s—18 packages cloves, Allarukhia Khakey and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 6th April.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·808
Temperature of the Air	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	·810
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	86·3
Minimum do. do	76·4
General Direction of wind	S, SW, SSE, SE, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	204

HIGH COURT.—8TH APRIL.

Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.

LONG CAUSES.

527-75—Macfarlane and Pollock—Purmanundass Jewandass vs Nowrojee Dhunjibhoy—A Framjee—Part heard.

565-75—Muljee and Bomonjee—Hurdas Nursingdas vs Hajee Curimdeena Sooleman—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.

Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.

For Argument on Judge's Summons.

589-75—Smale—L Huskel Tulker and others vs Dadajee alias Renban Moosajee.

624-75—Smale—Daya Sunda and others vs Dadajee alias Renban Moosajee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

442-75—Balkrishna and B—Moniraj Maharaj vs Vumilchund Purtublall—Craigie L and Owen.

255-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanji Dhunjibhoy vs Karson Sajun—In Person.

517-74—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and others vs Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy—J C Cama.

43-74—Hearn and Cleveland—Sittabai widow vs Wittoba Pandoorung—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 6.

Reid, Lieut Genl, Bengal Staff, on leave, from Mean Meer.
Scott, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
O'Brien, Surg Maj, Bombay A M D, on leave, from Mhow.
Exham, Sub Lieut, Bengal 4th Hussars, on duty, from England.
Blewitt, Lieut Col, Bengal 65th Regt, on Med Cert, from England

APRIL 7.

Ellis, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Meean Meer.
Forbes, Major, General, Bombay Staff, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Beazley, Major, Bombay Assistant Adjutant General, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Sewell, Lieut, Bengal 15th Hussars, on leave, from Deolalee.
Chalmer, Captain, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, on leave, from Deolalee.
Brander, Captain, Bengal 70th Regt, on leave, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 7.

Capper, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 85th Foot, on duty, to Lucknow.
Carnac, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 85th Regt, on duty, to Lucknow.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette, April 4.*)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Lt-Col F H Tyrrell, Govt Agent, Chepauk, Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, and Persian and Hindustani Translator to Govt, leave of absence for six months under G O G, dated 21st Dec 1866, No 482, to proceed to Bombay to study for the Honors Examination in the Persian language.

Mr Atholl MacGregor, Collr and Mag of Malabar, to be Resident of Travancore and Cochin.

The foregoing appointments will have effect from the 21st March 1876, the date of Mr Banbury's retirement from the service.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C E Plunkett, Depy Collr in charge of the Salt Dept, Nellore, privilege leave for three months, from or after the 20th inst, under Sec 12, Supplement F, to the Civil Leave Code

Mr G P Clerk, Asst Director of Revenue Settlement, North Arcot, privilege leave for one month, from or after the 19th inst, under Sec 12, Supplement F, to the Civil Leave Code.

The Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments, consequent on Mr G Banbury's retirement :—

The Hon Robert Anstruther Dalyell, Third Member of the Board of Revenue, to be Second Member of the Board of Revenue.

Mr George Alexander Ballard, Resident of Travancore and Cochin, to be Third Member of the Board of Revenue.

Mr William Logan, Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of Malabar, to be Collr and Mag of Malabar

Mr William Henry Glenny, Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of the Kistna Dist, to be Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of Malabar, but to continue to act as Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of the Tinnevelly Dist during the absence of Mr Comyn, on leave, or until further orders.

Mr John Brownrigg Spedding, Asst to the Collr and Mag of North Arcot, to be Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of the Kistna Dist, but to continue to act as Depy Director of Revenue Settlement during the employment of Mr Goodrich, on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Henry Richard Farmer, at his own request, to continue to act as Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Kurnool during the absence of Mr Crole, on leave, or until further orders. This cancels the appointment published in last "Gazette."

Mr Thomas James Maltby to be Asst to the Collr and Mag of the Godavery Dist and to act as Head Asst in that Dist during the employment of Mr Roupell, on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr George Stuart Forbes to be Asst to the Collr and Mag and Agent to the Govr of Fort St George, in Ganjam, and to act as Senior Asst in that Dist during the employment of Mr Grahame, on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Ralph Sillery Benson to be Asst to the Collr and Mag of Cuddapah and to act as Head Asst in that Dist during the employment of Mr Gribble, on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr E H Boileau, Probationary Asst to act as Depy Conservator of Forests, 4th class, during the absence of Capt Campbell Walker, on leave, or until further orders, to have effect from the 4th inst.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G T Egan, Asst Supt of Police. Vizagapatam Dist, leave to Europe on medical certificate for eighteen months, under Sec 3. Supplement F, to the Civil Leave Code.

P Ramunni Menon to be Sub-Registrar of Manantoddy in the Dist of Tellicherry.

Mr Narsinga Row, Taluq Sheristadar of Sidhout, in the Dist of Cuddapah, to be Sub-Registrar of Sidhout.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr J D Goldingham, Mad Civil Service, reported his return from furlough and arrival at Madras in the forenoon of the 26th March 1876, and is granted the usual subsidiary leave from that date Any unexpired portion of furlough will be cancelled.

Surgn J B Thomas, Zillah Surgn, Negapatam, the usual subsidiary leave, under Sec, 18, of the Civil Leave Code.

The services of Surgn W J Butler, Actg Zillah Surgn and Supt of the Jail at Chittoor, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept at his own request.

Surgn A Porter, MD, Acting Chemical Examiner, assumed charge of the office from Hony Surgn R Harvey in the forenoon of the 29th March 1876.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev D G Clarke, Chaplain of Mysore, privilege leave for three months from the 3rd inst or date of departure, under Sec 12, Supplement E, of the Civil Leave Code. This cancels the privilege leave for three months notified in the "Gazette" of the 21st Dec 1875.

The Rev W Wace, Chaplain of Calicut, privilege leave for one month, from 20th April 1876, under Sec 12, Supplement E, of the Civil Leave Code.

The Rev W Leeming, Madras Ecclesiastical Estbt, having reported his return from furlough and arrival at Madras on the 2nd inst, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him is cancelled.

The Revd W Leeming to act as Chaplain of St Thomas' Mount with charge of Palevaram, during the absence of the Revd W W G Cooper, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Adverting to the Notification at page 470 of the "Fort St George Gazette" of the 21st March, Maj H Smalley. R E, Dist Engr. Ganjam, is granted the usual subsidiary leave, under Chapter V. Sec 18 (e) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from date of relief.

Mr T D Harris, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, and Offg Dist Engr, Malabar privilege leave for three months, under Sec 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, after his relief from charge of the Malabar Dist by Lt-Col Kenney.

The privilege leave granted to Maj H M Vibart, R E, at page 440 of the "Fort St. George Gazette" of the 14th March 1876, will have effect from the 14th April or from such date as it may be availed of.

The following transfers and appointments are ordered :—

Col F J Moberly, RE, from the Tinnevelly to the Chingleput Dist.

Capt R B E, Brockman, RE, to be Dist Engr, Tinnevelly.

Maj P Montgomerie, RE, to be Dist Engr, North Arcot, but to officiate as Dist Engr, Presidency, and Consulting Architect, during Maj Ross Thompson's absence or until further orders.

Maj Montgomerie will be considered as having been on duty from the 15th March. He will at once assume charge of the Consulting Architect's office.

The following transfer is ordered :—

Mr T D Harris, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, from Malabar to the Ganjam Dist as Dist Engr.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj J Keess resumed charge of the duties of Professor of Anatomy at the Medical College from Surgn A Porter in the forenoon of the 28th March 1876.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Subject to the confirmation of the Govt of India, the services of Surgn T Hume, Indian Medical Dept, are placed at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad, for employment, temporarily, with the 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceeded to Europe :—

Maj G B R Hobart, R A, Military Secy to His Grace the Govr. on furlough on private affairs for four months, and to embark from Madras or Bombay.

His Grace the Govr is pleased to appoint Capt the Hon H S O'Grady, of the R A. to act as His Grace's Military Secy during the absence on furlough to Europe of Maj Hobart, or until further orders.

With reference to the General Order issued by the Govt of Bombay, No 222 dated 22nd March 1876, permitting Capt A Anderson, Infantry General List, Adjt 8th Regt N I, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, that officer is granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, to embark from Bombay.

Lt Col W B Johnson, M S C, Suptdg Engr, 2nd grade, and Under-Secy to the Chief Comr, Mysore, P W Dept, Irrigation Branch, is appointed temporary Chief Engr, 3rd class, and Secy to the Chi f Comr, with effect from the 14th March 1876, during the absence on six months' furlough of Col Sankey, or until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to retire from the service from his date, under the provisions of G O G G No 1 of 1876, republished in Madras G O G No 23, dated 7th Jan 1876 :—

Lt Col [Bt Col] Fran is Applegath, S C, Ordinary Pension £365 Capitalized value of Annuity £4,353, to be paid in England.

Lt Col Henry Macfarlane Norris, Infantry, Ordinary Pension £365, Extra Annuity £291-1, to be paid in England.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Capt W D Brodie Ketchen, Cavalry General List, Supt, Dist and Central Jail, Salem, on furlough on medical certificate for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

With reference to the Genl Order issued by the Govt of Bombay, No 228, dated 23rd March 1876, permitting Capt M F Wratislaw, Infantry Genl List, Adjt 22nd Regt N I, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, that officer is granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, to embark from Bombay.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Capt A R Kenney-Herbert, Cavalry General List, to be a Depy Asst Qrmr-Genl on the establishment, vice Capt McLeod, who vacates.

Capt S R Desborough, R A, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Maj R C Smith, or until further orders.

The services of Surgn W J Butler, Indian Medl Dept, are at his own request, replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in C.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—

Madras Staff Corps—Capt Alexander Tulloch Rolland, having completed twenty years' service, to be Maj, from the 4th April 1876.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :

Lt-Col H P Hawkes, S C, Depy Asst Qrmr Genl on furlough on private affairs for six months, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay or Madras.

The services of Surgn J T H Wilkins, Indian Medl Dept, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Dept.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WADIA—April 7th, at No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, the residence of his father, Manockjee Lowjee Wadia, the only son of Mr. Lowjee Cursetjee Merwanjee Wadia, aged 16 years. His remains will be carried to the Towers of Silence this morning at 8 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FORBES—2nd April, at Barrackpore, the wife of John C. M. Forbes, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

CRIGHTON—1st April, at Howrah, suddenly, James Alfred Laing, the beloved son of Mr. P. Crighton, aged 4 months and 16 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1876.

ANOTHER Viceroy has arrived in India; and another deep notch is therefore cut into the history of India and the life of Anglo-Indian officials. Within the last few years Bombay has seen a number of remarkable changes inaugurated at her threshhold. She saw Lord Mayo land full of health and splendid vigour; and a few years afterwards she saw a melancholy little procession, the central figure of which was the widowed Lady Mayo, moving down the Dockyard slip and bidding a sorrowful farewell to India. Then Lord Northbrook arrived, and a great future for India was predicted. A few years more, and Lord Northbrook has turned out to be a failure if not as a financier at least as a man capable of dealing with men, and we now see the arrival of his successor in the Viceroyalty. These constant alterations in the personal part of the government of India are apt to be regarded solely for their own sakes, although the great and somewhat saddening lesson is to be derived from them that rapid changes are occurring not only in Indian affairs but also among individuals. The man who saw Lord Mayo land in India is not the same in all respects as the man who yesterday saw Lord Lytton arrive. If not wiser, he is certainly older. Our Viceroys are changing oftener than we like, and—

> Eheu fugaces, Posthume, Posthume,
> Labuntur anni !—

we are all changing with them. We welcome Owen Meredith to India with cordiality. The Viceregency of this great country is not a perpetual surfeit of sweet things. It contains much of bitterness, and he who would fill it well must be prepared to bring a good deal of philosophy, common sense, and patience to bear upon his task. We hope that Lord Lytton will never find any cause to regret that he has accepted one of the most seriously responsible posts under the British Crown; and on the other hand, while we shall watch with a certain amount of anxiety his career—a career which may have such an important effect upon the future of India,—we shall hope that the people of this country may never have reason to regret the day when His Lordship put aside his books of poetry and his diplomatic existence in European capitals to assume the sterner duties of Her Majesty's representative in India.

We shall take another opportunity than the present of remarking upon the change which seems to have come over the office of Viceroy since Lord Salisbury became Secretary of State for India. In the meantime we shall confine our remarks to Lord Lytton in Bombay. We think he has done wisely in deciding to push on towards the seat of Government without staying in Bombay longer than a day to rest himself previous to undertaking the journey across India—a journey which is very trying at this time of the year. When Lord Mayo was appointed Viceroy he stayed ten days in Bombay before proceeding to Calcutta, and during that time he was busily occupied in seeing everything that could possibly be seen. Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner of those early days, seized him and lectured him at luncheon about sewage and municipal finance. Mr. Turner, the Cotton Inspector, buttonholed him and explained the mysteries of cotton growing and cleaning and the value of the Cotton Frauds Department. Mr. Ormiston of course got him in his powerful grasp, and led him out in the early morning, ere yet he was well awake, to the Elphinstone Estate, the actual works upon which, and the estimated advantages of which, were pointed out earnestly and enthusiastically. Lord Mayo also went to the Vehar Lake and, under Municipal tuition, admired the reservoir. He visited the Caves of Elephanta and had dinner there beneath the eyes of the gods and goddesses. He went to Poona and saw a review of troops. He visited several of the warehouses and cotton presses of Bombay. He received a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce; he witnessed the foundation stone of the University Buildings laid by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald; and he even rode out to Worlee, accompanied by one of the younger Fitzgeralds, to smell the stench of the main drain at the Lovegrove outfall. He made, in short, the most praiseworthy efforts to understand all about Bombay and her wants in the space of ten days. It would have been much better for Bombay if he had not tried to do so, because during his rapid flight from place to place and topic to topic he received some crude and erroneous ideas which he was unable to weed out even when he had come to know a considerable deal about India generally. He became, as it were, the instrument of all the enthusiasts, theorists, and interested persons in Bombay who had been able to get access to him. He accepted their views readily, because he had at that early stage of his Indian career no knowledge to guide him to do otherwise. For instance, after he had gone over the Elphinstone Estate, he wrote in his diary, "I am amazed at the magnitude of "these works, and this is probably the finest "site for commerce in the world." And no doubt it was owing to this early impression on his ductile mind that Bombay afterwards was afflicted by the calamity of the purchase of the Elphinstone property. It is always advantageous for a Governor-General to proceed at once to the seat of Government, there to make himself familiar with general questions of administration and policy, and then to give a local application to the views he has formed As an example of what we have said, we think it would be imprudent if Lord Lytton were to receive to day a deputation of the Bombay millowners, if he were to listen to their eloquent demonstrations of the happy condition of their employés, and then proceed with them over one or two mills as a prelude to the conclusion that it is the duty of the State to protect such an interesting industry by every means in its power. If His Lordship could personally speak to the people in these mills and hear all they had to say, he might be able to form some opinion as to their real condition, always supposing them to be not too much afraid of their employers to speak the truth; but surely nothing could be more worthless than the testimony of the masters themselves that the people employed by them are the most happy and contented set of workpeople on the face of the earth. It would therefore be a simple act of discretion on Lord Lytton's part if he were merely to receive any memorial that might be sent to him by the millowners and afterwards to consider it in common with other communications having reference to the maintenance of duties upon English cotton goods. Again, we do not think that the deputation of merchants and bankers who are to wait upon him to-day ought to find Lord Lytton a ready and willing instrument to carry out their opinion of what should be the financial policy of the Government of India in drawing its supplies of money from this country to meet the Home expenditure. It seems to us quite plain that the Government has a perfect right to act regarding its drafts as any man of business would act in his own affairs,—that is, either sell his bills or not as might be most convenient to him at the moment. It is of course another question whether Government is acting wisely or not in putting off from month to month the drawing of money from India at the busiest time of the year; for a few months hence, when the cotton season will be over, it is probable there may be very little demand for Council drafts in London, and that the rate will then sink far below the point it would reach if Government were to continue drawing in the usual way whatever sums it may require to meet its current expenditure at the ordinary rate of exchange of the day. No doubt the prevailing uncertainty about the action of Government has a very serious effect in paralysing business transactions in Bombay; for the amount to be drawn is considerable, and merchants and bankers have been in the habit of relying very much upon the sales of these Council drafts to guide them in their mercantile transactions. At the same time, we cannot admit that the mercantile community of any one particular city has a right to attempt to fetter the action of Government in such a matter. Government is bound to get its money laid down in London at as favourable a rate as possible, and, if it has calculated that it will be cheapest to use up the money it has in the Home Treasury, or to raise short loans in London, while keeping 1s. 9d. as the minimum rate for Council drafts, it has a perfect right to act in this way—though, as we have said, we do not think it is a wise course for Government to take under present circumstances. The Bombay mercantile community cannot therefore reasonably expect that every financial consideration should be subordinated to their personal interests in the matter of exchange, and, though it may be desirable for them to express their views upon the question, we should be sorry if the new Governor-General were, in replying to them, to commit himself to any strong expression of opinion upon a subject which cannot be dealt with offhand at the bidding of a few interested merchants and bankers. Owing to the short time His Lordship has to stay in Bombay it is improbable that he will be able to meet this deputation; but after all no great harm will be done even if this be the case, for the deputation cannot be said to be representative of the general mercantile interests of Bombay, being apparently due to an ambitious freak on the part of one or two individuals.

Perhaps it is ungracious to bother Lord Lytton about any local subject the moment he sets foot in the country; but we cannot help saying that there are two subjects which ought to be brought at once to his attention, because they have a local application only in a limited sense and are of the greatest importance to all India. Lord Lytton should use his influence to make the Port Trust of Bombay a really public body instead of a close borough of officialism and private interests. This is one subject. The other is the Rajpootana State Railway. Time after time the Government of India has acknowledged the importance of constructing this railway. If we are not mistaken, one of the earliest replies made by Lord Northbrook to a deputation was that this line would have his early consideration, and recently, when His Lordship was in Bombay before meeting the Prince of Wales, he spoke unreservedly about the undoubted claims the Rajpootana State Railway had for early construction. But up to this time all his fine promises have been so much empty air. It was confidently expected that the last issued Budget would contain provisions for the commencement of the railway, but Lord Northbrook has chosen to leave the railway where he found it when he arrived in India. Although the natural market for the Punjab is Bombay and not Calcutta; although it has been demonstrated that a vast quantity of good would be done to Rajpootana and this Presidency if there were a railway extension from Bombay to Ajmere; although the Government of India has long professed itself acquainted with these facts—the Rajpootana State Railway still exists on paper only. Calcutta influence has apparently been too strong hitherto to permit the Rajpootana line to be commenced; but we hope that Lord Lytton will not fail to thrust local jealousies aside and do justice to the natural claims of Bombay and Rajpootana to be connected by railway.

PUBLIC RECEPTION OF THE NEW VICEROY IN BOMBAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD LYTTON, the future representative of Her Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India in India, arrived in Bombay yesterday, and met with a hearty public reception.

In the beginning of the present year, when Lord Northbook sent in his resignation of the office of Viceroy, Lord Lytton filled the position of British Consul at Lisbon, and was so little known as a diplomat and a politician, though possessing a wide reputation as an author and the son of one of the most celebrated Englishmen of the age, that some surprise was felt and expressed when the fact became known of his appointment to the important office of head of the Administration in India. Immediately after the appointment was gazetted, Lord Lytton left Lisbon and proceeded to London, whence he again departed, on the 1st of March, for Naples, *en route* to the East. While in London, His Lordship received and replied to an address presented to him by a deputation from the millowners and cotton-spinners of Lancashire, who made certain representations to him regarding the unfair manner in which they considered they were affected by the Indian duties on imported cotton. There accompanied His Lordship from London, his Private and Military Secretaries, Col. Burne and Col. Colley, and Capt. Liddell. At Naples, Lord Lytton and his suite embarked, on the 16th of March, on board H. M. S. Orontes, and sailed at once for Alexandria, where they arrived on the 22nd of March. His Lordship travelled from Alexandria across Egypt by land to Suez, the Orontes proceeding through the Canal. At Suez. on the 27th of March, Lord Lytton met and had an interview with H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, who was returning, at the close of his recent tour through India, to England. In Egypt, His Lordship was joined by Sir Lewis Pelly, who embarked with Lord Lytton and party, on the 27th of March, on board the Orontes, which sailed the same day for Aden. After a pleasant voyage down the Red Sea, Aden was reached on the 31st of March; and having had an equally calm and delightful passage across the Arabian Sea, the Orontes arrived all safe in Bombay harbour between ten and eleven o'clock yesterday morning.

The unusual appearance of the shipping would have been a sufficient indication to any one unaware of the precise event that something out of the common run of things was either happening, or was about to happen in the course of the day. Every man of-war, and almost every merchant ship in the harbour, was decorated in honour of the occasion, flags flying in most cases from every available point in the rigging from bowsprit to stern, and from the truck to the water-line.

The firing of three guns gave notice to the town at large of the vessel's approach, and as soon as she came to an anchor, Captain Robinson, Superintendent of Marine, went on board to inform his Excellency of the arrangements that had been made for his landing and reception. It had been decided that his Lordship should land publicly at the Dockyard, and notices were issued that that event would take place at a quarter past five in the evening, by which time the heat of the sun's rays would be much less inconveniently felt than at any period during the day.

The Dockyard has had something of the character of the chameleon of late, insomuch that it has been constantly changing its appearance. To do fit honour to the landing of the Prince of Wales, some five months ago, it was first converted from a dingy shed into an elegant marquee, profusely decorated with bright colours and a rich variety of beautiful tropical plants. Having worn this unwonted finery for a few weeks, until the Prince left Bombay for Ceylon, it was denuded of its gay trimmings, and made to resume its pristine state of simplicity,—a simplicity sufficiently severe, but not altogether of a pleasing character. The next occasion on which it assumed a gala attire was when the Prince of Wales returned to Bombay and took his final leave of India, and when the old Dockyard shed had even a brighter and prettier appearance than it bore before. After the Prince had gone, the place literally went into mourning for his departure, and has remained in that state until now, when the coming of another "bright particular star"—of less brilliancy than the Royal orb itself, but reflecting the lustre of even a still brighter one in the direct representative of our Gracious Queen,—has caused it to blossom forth once more in all the fulness of its former glory. In short, the Dockyard was very prettily decorated, in the same style that was adopted when the Prince of Wales passed through it, and looked very well indeed. The only alterations made in the adornment of the place were in the removal of the gilded Prince of Wales's feathers, and in the substitution, on the faces of the arches that covered the way, of the greeting "Welcome" for the valedictory "God speed."

Every seat in the enclosure was occupied long before the time for the appearance of His Lordship had arrived, but sufficient occupation was to be found in watching the interesting and animated scene around to obviate any feeling of weariness in waiting. The whole marquee, above and below, was a mass of brilliant colours. The seats on either side were crowded with gaily dressed European, and a few Parsee, ladies; black-coated English gentlemen; white gowned Parsees; and turbaned Mussulmans and Hindoos; while the walks in the centre were occupied by a large and ever-moving crowd of military and naval "swells," whose gorgeous scarlet and blue uniforms, shining gold epaulets, and spiked and feathered helmets contributed largely to the animated beauty of the scene. When the eye grew tired of gazing on so much brilliancy of colour, relief might be at once obtained by turning to the beautiful view of the harbour which could be seen, like a picture in a frame, through the evergreen arch that spanned the landing-place at the foot of the yard. Close to this landing place, and stationed on either side the footway along a space that intervened between the red-clothed seats and the water, was stationed a guard of honour of the 20th Regiment N. I., with band and colours, and immediately outside the enclosure was another guard of honour, furnished by the 2nd Queen's, while close by stood, mounted and ready, a detachment of the Governor's body guard to escort his Excellency's carriage through the town.

In a large crowd there is always a good deal of curiosity as to the identity of individuals, and many questions were asked as to "who was who." Perhaps the person who attracted most attention was a tall spare man, wearing a sort of long black coat and a peculiar small white cap, who, surrounded by several much more pretentious looking individuals with immense turbans and correspondingly extensive moustachios, stood waiting quietly near the entrance, and who the curious were informed was Sir Salar Jung. Other prominent figures in the assembly were Lord Napier, looking rather elderly and worn, and Sir Frederick Haines, the new Commander-in-Chief as fine and stalwart-looking a man as any in her Majesty's forces. A number of plainly dressed gentlemen who stood in a distinct group by themselves were explained to those unacquainted with local history and traditions to be the Honourable Judges and several leading Barristers of the Bombay High Court; and several other gentlemen who walked about in gold laced clothes and cocked hats were pointed out as Members of the Legislative Council, and as gentlemen belonging to that powerful body in Indian administration, the Civil Service. A rather short and stout Parsee gentleman, with a particularly solemn face, who was treated with great respect by his countrymen, and who appeared anxious to make profound obeisance to everybody present, was identified as Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and two or three fine looking young Parsees who accompanied him as his sons. The half dozen young men in black or yellow gowns and Persian hats, who wandered up and down, were sons of His Highness Aga Khan; and the two gorgeous looking persons who occupied prominent positions on either side, near the entrance, were, the one a native officer of Bengal Cavalry, and the other Akbar Ali, the famous Bombay detective of Baroda notoriety.

Among the gentlemen present, we noticed Lord Napier, late Commander-in-Chief; Sir Frederick Haines, the new Commander-in Chief; the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, the Hon. A. Rogers. the Hon. Major General Kennedy, the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik, the Hon. Rao Bahadoor Becherdas Ambaidass, Sir William Merewether, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Salar Jung, Akbar Ali Khan Bahadoor, of Hyderabad; Sir Michael Westropp, Chief Justice; the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Judge; the Hon. Mr. Justice Green; the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley; the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey; the Advocate General, (Mr. Marriott); Mr. Whitworth, Under-Secretary to Government; the Ven. Archdeacon Leigh-Lye; the Rev. Mr. F. L. Sharpin; the Rev. D. C. Boyd; Mr, Lang, Mr. Gill, Mr. Fox, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Pherosha Mehta, and Mr. Tyabjee, barristers; Mr. J. M. Maclean. Mr. Pedder, Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Nana Morojee, Mr. Gumpert, Mr. T. Ormiston, Mr. Terry, Capt. Robinson, Captain Morland, Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee, &c., &c.

Shortly after five o'clock a number of men-of-war's boats, belonging to H. M. S. Diamond, Daphne, Rifleman, and Philomel, now in the harbour, took up positions so as to form a kind of avenue, along which a clear view could be obtained through the archway at the foot of the enclosure. At twenty minutes past five, the firing of a salute of twenty-one guns from the ships of war intimated that his Excellency had left the Orontes and those who up to that time had been loitering about the upper end of the marquee—Members of Council, Judges, Officers, &c., besides several ladies, walked down to the landing-place and stood in readiness to receive His Lordship as he stepped from the boat. Lord Napier, Sir Frederick Haines, the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, the Hon. Mr. Rogers, and Sir Michael Westropp advanced close to the edge of the temporary pier, and the main body stood several yards behind. Everybody now gazed anxiously across the harbour, on the look-out for his Excellency's boat. Five minutes passed, however, without any further sign being given of its approach. Then a single gun was fired as a signal to the men-of-war's men in the boats that lined the way to raise their oars to the salute, and directly afterwards a large steam launch appeared steaming down the centre of the avenue between them. The launch drew up at the landing place, and amid the thunder of a salute from the land battery close at hand, Lord Lytton stepped on shore, accompanied by Lady Lytton, and by Mr. Lee-Warner, Private Secretary to his Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse, Governor of Bombay. His Lordship appeared very affable and agreeable, and shook hands cordially with a large number of gentlemen and some ladies to whom Mr. Lee-Warner introduced him. He paid particular attention to Sir Salar Jung, with whom he conversed for several minutes. About a quarter of an hour was absorbed by introductions and conversation among those assembled at the lower end of the enclosure, and then His Excellency walked slowly up the centre aisle, the guard of honour presenting arms, and the band plaing the National Anthem as he passed. There was no cheering,—every one seemed too eagerly curious to attempt to cheer; but we never witnessed so much bowing in so short a time before. His Lordship seems an adept at bowing, and, apparently taking the cue from him, everyone bowed with as much elaborate courtesy as he or she could command. At the entrance to the enclosure, his Excellency stopped again, and was introduced to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, two of the sons of His Highness Aga Khan, and the Rao Bahadoor Becherdass Ambaidas. He then entered his carriage, and another pause occurred during which His Lordship appeared to be engaged in admiring the beautiful Hindoo arch which was erected from a design by Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, in honour of the recent visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. After a few minutes, the carriage, with its four horses and scarlet coated outriders, drove off, preceded and followed by detachments of the Governor's body guard, and attended by Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police. Sir Lewis Pelly, Sir William Merewether, and His Excellency's suite followed in other carriages, and after a short interval, the whole assembly gradually dispersed.

In the town generally, no attempt at decoration was made, with the exception that flags were re-fixed to the light blue poles that were erected on either side of the road-way for, and have remained standing since, the occasion of the departure of the Prince of Wales. A considerable number of people assembled along the route to witness the passing of his Excellency through the town, and considerable interest was manifested in the event, though but little enthusiasm in the shape of shouting was shown. His Lordship is a good-looking, pleasant-faced gentleman who will well bear inspection, and the general opinion of him was favourable in the extreme. He has a thoughtful, intelligent, and refined looking face, of which the portraits that have recently been pretty generally circulated give a very good idea.

During his stay in Bombay, Lord Lytton will be a guest at Government House, Parell. He is expected to leave by the G. I. P. Railway for Calcutta to-morrow. Lady Lytton, it is understood, goes direct to Simla.

In answer to the requests that have been made that Lord Lytton will receive deputations from various bodies of Bombay merchants and manufacturers, Mr. Lee-Warner has intimated that as His Lordship's stay in Bombay will be so short, he regrets that such deputations cannot be entertained.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

LORD NAPIER and Col. Dillon will leave Bombay on Monday evening on board the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Ettore. The Orontes, it is understood, will not sail for a week. His Lordship has suffered a good deal lately from dysentery, but his health has improved since he arrived in Bombay. Lord Napier, we understand, will join Lady Napier at Cannes, in the south of France, previous to taking command at Gibraltar.

ARRIVAL OF SIR SALAR JUNG IN BOMBAY.

SIR SALAR JUNG, C.S.I., and a number of other Hyderabad noblemen who are about to accompany his Excellency to England, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Poona. The special train by which his Excellency travelled reached the Boree Bunder station shortly after ten o'clock There had been some misunderstanding about the time at which he would arrive, and there were consequently not so many people present to receive his Excellency as there otherwise would have been. Besides his followers, Sir Salar Jung was accompanied by Captain G. H. Trevor, Major Nevill, and Surgeon Major Williamson. His Excellency and suit will leave Bombay in the beginning of next week for Europe on board steamer belonging to the Rubattino Company, which has been chartered for the voyage.

MR. CHESTER MACNAGHTEN AND THE STUDENTS OF THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE summer vacation of the Rajkumar College commenced from the 1st instant. The students are usually in the habit of showing an unusual degree of merriment at the prospect of visiting their homes; but on this occasion their pleasure was marred with grief caused by the approaching departure of their very kind and loving instructor Mr. Macnaghten, who goes on leave to Europe on the 10th instant for the benefit of his health. Mr. Macnaghten has so much endeared himself to his pupils that the latter thought it extremely necessary to show their sense of gratitude to him in some way or other. In the first place they expressed their earnest wish, through Mr. Turkhud, their Vice Principal, to give him a farewell dinner; but Mr. Macnaghten declined the honour in the following letter written by him to Mr. Turkhud. He writes to say:—

"My dear Turkhud,—I only speak the truth when I say that I am gratified beyond expression by the very kind wish of the College boys to give a farewell dinner in my honour. Nothing can be more valuable to me than such spontaneous evidence of their friendship; it touches me very deeply, and if it makes me sadly sensible of my present unworthiness, it makes me proportionately more desirous of becoming more worthy of their future esteem. I hope that you will kindly assure them, one and all, of this; and tell the boys how sincerely pleased I am that we can part from one another—for only a short parting I hope—on such very pleasant and friendly terms.

Dinner or no dinner, nothing can diminish from the fullness of that pleasure; and on general grounds I am rather inclined to ask them to give up their very kind proposals. I think it would be a pity if dinner-entertainments should become habitual, because the effect of the habit would be to rob them of their meaning. I also feel that it is too early in my career for me to be fêted, and that the acceptance on my part of such demonstrations might give rise to suspicions and fancies more unpleasant than righteous, when, as I hope, twenty years hence, I shall, God willing, have done my life's work—the work (as I hope) of this College—then, if ever, will be the time to receive the farewells of my College boys, past as well as present. Till then, however, I think it is best that we should continue to work on quietly, feeling (as I hope) of these temporary absences that they are but the means of strengthening the bonds of our mutual affection.

Not the less do I thank the boys, very heartily, very gratefully, for their most kind thoughts: to remember it will be my constant encouragement, and will make the prospect of my return in the autumn a prospect rather of pleasure than of duty. I am sincerely yours &c."

The letter was indeed very touching, but it did not satisfy the pupils. They were sadly disappointed, but thinking that disappointment was not despair, they persistently solicited their instructor till they could prevail on him to accept at least an address, if nothing else, from them. On the evening of the 30th ultimo, all the members of the College assembled in the central hall. Some native musicians were also engaged to add *eclat* to the occasion. After some time the head boy of the College, Harisingbjee, of Bhownugger, who lately passed the matriculation examination in connection with the Bombay University, got up and read the address, which, though very simple in style, is full of all that the grateful pupils are likely to say to their benefactors, and if it points out one thing more than another, it distinctly tells us how dearly is Mr. Macnaghten loved by the Rajkumars, and how readily is his work appreciated by each and all of them. The address ran as follows :

"Dear Sir,—The College term is now about to close and we feel that we cannot part on this occasion in the same manner as we have hitherto done at the close of every term. For we cannot meet again for some months, and this parting though happily it is not for long, is still a parting, and therefore painful to us.

Most of us have been with you since the time the College began for over six years. Most of us recollect how the name of the College frightened us before we joined it. We did not like leaving our homes; but when we came and saw what the College actually was, and how uniformly kind you were to every one of us, our sorrow in leaving our homes was changed into joy at having found a new home. There is not any one of us in the hall who has not received some kindness or other at your hands. We have been sick and you have sat at our bed side speaking words of comfort and given us medicine with your own hands. In the play-ground you have been a zealous playmate and in the school room, though we are afraid we have often been very careless and inattentive, you have been with us extremely patient and persevering. In fact, we know you love us and treat us as your own. Can we do less in return?

All this care of us has, we are grieved to see, told upon your constitution; and you are not so strong as you were when you first came. Hence this need of parting. You will now go back to your native country and meet your friends and relations; regain your health and come back to us—our patient teacher, cherished playmate and loving friend!

We feel much, but we can say little. Our words fail, and we cannot express all that we feel; but you will understand us. Your absence from among us will have a great gap in our hearts. The College without you will appear strange; but you will not be away for long; and we are thankful. We do not mean to be selfish in wishing you such short holidays, but we hope that you will have completely regained your health long before they end.

We will now say good bye to you and to Mrs. Macnaghten who also, like you, has been very kind to us, and we wish you both a pleasant voyage, a happy meeting with your friends and relations in England and a speedy return to us. In that distant land where you go, remember us kindly and keep a little corner of your great heart for us always."

The address, which was signed by all the Rajkumars, was handed over to Mr Macnaghten who, deeply touched by it, replied in brief as follows :—

"Harisingbjee and my other friends,—I too fear that words may fail me in the attempt to say what I feel. What you have said of me is indeed far more than I deserve. I feel that your affectionate words describe what I *wish* to be, but not at all what I am. Still it is most gratifying to find that you take the will for the deed, and nothing can be more pleasant to me than to be thus assured of your good will. I can truly say that my life's chief interests are bound up in this College and any thing which gives hope to my work gives sweetness and strength to my life. I am now, as you say, to be absent from you for a little while, but I shall not forget you—of that you may all be sure: and meanwhile I shall leave you in the best hands—the hands of Mr. Turkhud, your old friend and mine.

Before this year is over I hope we may all meet again. To that meeting I shall look forward with pleasure, and pleasant in the meantime will be the remembrance of your very kind expressions this evening. Mrs. Macnaghten, as well as myself, thank you sincerely for your good wishes."

When this was over, some fireworks, brought from Morbee, the most celebrated place in the whole of Kattywar for pyrotechnic art, were exhibited. In short the evening passed off very happily, and the occasion must be noted down in red letters in the annals of the Rajkumar College with which the name of Mr. Chester Macnaghten, its first Principal, will for ever be connected, and will always be cherished with love and esteem by the people of Gujerat and Kattywar. All the Rajkumars have left for their respective homes. Mr. Macnaghten has come to Bombay *en route* to England. He has taken his passage in the Steamer. The Thakore of Limree is to accompany him. We wish the young Alexander as well as his kind Aristotle a happy voyage.

Ladies Satchels and Cuirasse Belts. Black Leather Silver Mountings, Brown Leather with Gold Mountings, Green Leather with Oxydised Mountings, Black Silk Beaded, Black Velvet Beaded, and Black Silk Embroidered. Prices and particulars on application. WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE COMMANDANT OF THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

ALLAHABAD, 7TH APRIL.

Colonel Loch, late Military Commandant on the Scinde Frontier, will officiate for General Wright, Commandant of the Hyderabad Contingent, who is proceeding on furlough.

THE VICEROY.

CALCUTTA, 7TH APRIL.

The Calcutta Trades' Association have memorialised the Viceroy against the Calcutta Municipal Bill. The Viceroy has given his assent to the Bill.

The Literary Society of Behar presented a farewell address to the Viceroy yesterday.

The Viceroy opened the Fine Arts School situated at Bow Bazaar last evening.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE.

PARIS, 7TH APRIL.

The French Ministry firmly oppose an Amnesty.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

The National Assembly, in verifying the recent elections, have annulled the election of numerous Bonapartists and Legitimists. On the other hand the election of every Republican has been ratified.

M. GAMBETTA.

M. Gambetta has been elected President of the Budget Committee.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, 7TH APRIL.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at Malta yesterday.

THE FINANCES OF EGYPT.

CAIRO, 7TH APRIL.

The French Cabinet, responding to an appeal from the Khedive, is actively supporting a company of French financiers to launch an Egyptian loan with the object of converting the floating debt and it is still hoped that English financiers will co-operate.

LONDON, 6TH APRIL, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4⅝d.
Exchange on India	1s. 8⅛d.
4 per cent Rupee Paper	84½
4½ do.	85
5½ do.	87

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£12,000,000	Dec. £187 500
Bills Discounted	£18,687,500	Dec. £1,187,500
Bullion	£25,437,500	Inc. £437,500
3 per cent. French Rente 1872	105⅝	
Bar Silver	53 7/16	

The sum of £103,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 7TH APRIL, 7-30 A.M.

French Mail Steamer Etigre, from China, arrived.

GALLE, 7TH APRIL, 8-24 A.M.

Steamer Khedive, from Aden, arrived.

YESTERDAY forenoon Lieutenant Colonel Nuttall, of the 22nd N I., at present stationed in Baroda, received a telegram from the Viceroy announcing his appointment to take charge of the Sind frontier—a change which is due to the rather sudden removal by telegraph of Colonel Loch from Jacobabad for supposed opposition to the recent policy inaugurated towards Khelat. All who know Colonel Nuttall will agree that on the Sind frontier he will probably turn out to be the right man in the right place.

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER & Co. have in preparation a work by Dr. A. B. R. Myers, describing an expedition of some Guardsmen among the Hamran Arabs. The narrative describes the country and its inhabitants, as well as an almost unprecedented sporting success among lions, elephants and other larger game, and it will be illustrated by photographs.

IT may interest the Indian victims of the Albert Assurance Company to know that according to a recent Parliamentary return the costs of winding up the company have amounted to £142,000! Chancery costs were £71,668, and arbitration costs, £70,233. The assessor received 5,700 guineas; the solicitors and Parliamentary agents had £19,264 for costs; and the two official liquidators received no less than £12,275.

VERNACULAR papers for the examination of native officers and candidates at Agra have been tampered with in the office of the Commissioner there, and have consequently been cancelled. Careful inquiries will no doubt be instituted; and no efforts will be spared to discover the author and instigator of this discreditable act. It is a wonderful mark of human folly, says the *Pioneer* who tells the tale, that this sort of thing can take place so repeatedly when it must be plain that nobody can be benefited.

THE following letter has been addressed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to Mr. Bullen Smith:—

CALCUTTA, March 31.

My dear Mr. Bullen Smith,—I have received from Colonel Dillon your letter of the 27th March, conveying a record of a public meeting held on the 16th instant at which it was proposed to connect my name with this city by the erection of a memorial.

I beg the favour of you, as Chairman of the meeting, to receive and convey to all who were so good as to interest themselves in the proposal, my sincere and earnest acknowledgments for their favourable opinion, and my deep sense of the great honour conferred upon me.—I remain, my dear Mr. Bullen Smith, yours very truly,

(Sd.) NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

ON the evening of Thursday, March 16, at the Bedford Hotel, Balham, an exciting billiard match was played between J. Roberts, jun. (Champion) and W. Cook, jun. (ex Champion). The game was 750 up. The Champion made a grand break of exactly 600, during which he scored a total of 176 spots. Play commenced at 8 23, and Cook almost immediately ran away with 106 all round, and reached 203 to 81. Roberts then scored the break of the evening, 600 (31, 35, and 112 spots), when the interval took place. Cook then put in 247 (18 and 33 spots), but at 688 to 526 Roberts ran clean out with an unfinished break of 64 (19 spots).

A BOUNDARY dispute of some importance is pending between the Madras and Mysore Governments, the Bangalore *Spectator* states, involving a large tract of forest. The state forests of Mysore run in to those of the Madras Presidency on the Malabar Frontier and both Governments lay claim to a belt of jungle on the borders. To settle matters, Commissioners are to be appointed by both Governments, who will demarcate the boundaries of each and adjust the matter now at issue. The adjusting Commissioners, on the part of the Mysore Government, are to be Col. Anderson, Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, and Capt. Van Someren, Conservator of Forests.

MR. "RASPER," of *Vanity Fair*, tells the following story, the greatest argument against the truth of which is its respectable old age:—"The India Office has been much exercised by a recent telegram from India in connection with the Prince's progress. It appears that the influx of precious gifts from the natives very naturally raised the question how they were to be securely conveyed to Pall Mall, and it was as naturally determined to have some safes sent out in which to pack them for their journey. Several telegrams were exchanged as to the precise kind of safe that would be best, and after some delay the following telegram was received from Calcutta: Send out immediately for the Prince five Milners—two with drawers and three without. This was plain enough, but unfortunately in the course of transmission two additional letters got themselves interpolated into the word Milner, which made it read in a way that for a time equally puzzled and scandalised the authorities." "Rasper" tells the following story also:—"A clergyman was "turned down" at Lady Combermere's Spelling Bee for spelling drunkenness with one 'n. He shortly after returned to his parish, and found himself very coldly received by his parishioners. He sent for the parish clerk and asked him what was the cause. 'Well, Sir,' replied the man, 'a report has come down here that you was *turned out of a great lady's house in London for drunkenness!*'"

THE San Francisco Journal of Commerce for 1875 publishes some information about tinned salmon which will be read with interest out here. We are indebted to the *Englishman* for the following extract from the American paper:—The low prices at which the Pacific Coast salmon can be sold have had the effect of almost entirely driving the Scotch fish out of the market. Last year, it is stated, Crosse and Blackwell, and other distinguished firms of provisioners, contracted for 300,000 cases of the Columbia River fish, and, this year, the out-turn is expected to be 400,000 tins, all of which, on arrival in London, will be relabelled "Scotch Salmon." Many of our readers have, no doubt, remarked that the "Scotch Salmon" imported into this country in tins has of late years been far from what it used to be. Possibly the circumstance may find its explanation in the above facts. Apart from any difference in the original quality, it will readily be understood that salmon put up in California and sent to London is, *cœteris paribus*, unlikely to be so fresh on its arrival in Calcutta as that taken on the Scotch coasts. Notwithstanding the low prices that have driven the Scotch fish out of the market, we have observed no difference in the price of the article here. Could not some of the firms who are now despatching bags to California manage to drive Crosse and Blackwell, *et hoc genus omne*, out of our market, asks the *Englishman*. California has also, we observe, an abundance of canned fruit and vegetables to export.

WE read in the *Pall Mall Budget* that it is feared by ultra-Royalists and Bonapartists that Marshal MacMahon is taking to the Republic just as M. Thiers did when he became President; they complain of the pressure he exercised upon his personal friends, and especially upon the Admiral La Ronciere le Noury, to secure the election of M. Ricard to a seat in the Senate. The Admiral and several Imperialists voted for the Minister of the Interior, and thus showed themselves less hostile to the Constitution than was expected. The most curious part of this incident is the fact that when M. Buffet was at the head of affairs Admiral La Ronciere le Noury was removed from his command of the Mediterranean squadron for having in his character of deputy made a Bonapartist speech to his constituents. Had M. Ricard not been elected to the vacant seat in the Senate he would have resigned, and there would have been another ministerial crisis. The Extreme Left, including Victor Hugo and M. Peyrat, voted in favour of the Minister of the Interior, and we are asked to believe that this fact goes to prove that the Radicals are animated with the spirit of reconciliation. A great deal of personal intriguing is going on in the Chambers, and will produce strange political results. For instance, M. Jules Simon voted the other day against his party in accordance with an engagement entered into on a previous occasion with some deputies of the Right, who procured him a seat in the Senate. Recently a certain marquis is said to have given his support and that of some friends to M. Ricard, on the understanding that the Liberals shall give the next vacancy to his friend the General de Chabaud Latour. The tendency of senators and deputies to break up into small groups is becoming more and more manifest; and there seems little chance of M. Gambetta's proposal of a Liberal fusion being accepted.

Vanity Fair contains rather a clever skit upon the new royal title and Mr. Disraeli's unscrupulous use of the "people of India" in asserting that they desired the new title. A "young statesman," over whose brow had swept some seventy tempestuous equinoxes, is represented in mysterious terms sitting in a dark apartment in Downing Street studying India out of a shilling guide book. Suddenly the sound of approaching feet smote upon his ear.

> To strike fifteen damp matches in succession, climb a tall mahogany ladder, and ignite three thirty-two-light glass chandeliers, and thus fill the little room with a cheery, comfortable, and sufficient blaze, was but the work of an instant.
>
> "I must not let them see what it has cost me," he said smiling bitterly, at the same time kicking the property crowns into a waste paper basket. "But courage; Salisbury may have been successful after all"
>
> He stood on the rug with his back to the empty grate, and whistled idly the refrain of a popular song. His pulse was beating a hundred and seventy-two to the minute. It was evident that he was a practised statesman. He didn't mind it.
>
> In another second the door had opened, and a Cabinet Minister, accompanied by two Lascar crossing-sweepers and an Ethiopian serenader, were blinking uncomfortably on the mat from the effects of the official glare they thus suddenly encountered.
>
> "Well?" asked the Premier, drily, but with an emotion which his colleague at the door by a fine instinct detected; "well, you have been—successful?"
>
> The veteran Marquis was too much moved to reply. He nodded assent, and then burst into a copious flood of tears.
>
> There was an awkward pause of ten minutes, during which the great statesmen shook hands warmly but in silence. It was an extremely painful scene, and the Asiatics salaamed audibly. The Marquis was the first to speak.
>
> "These," he said, pointing to his swarthy companions, "are the people of India. *It is their wish.* I got them in Whitechapel, but"—and here he whispered into the Premier's ear—"*they are unanimous.*"
>
> A wonderfully beautiful smile passed over the features of the Conservative chief. He was thinking of the telling effect of this announcement on the Parliament to-morrow. "Saved!" he murmured, and then he turned to the dark-looking trio at the door. They were eyeing the Chinese halfpence greedily. He saw it was time to close the conference, and he did so in these words—
>
> "Well, gentlemen, and so you wish to have an empress?"
>
> "Yes, massa, bery much," replied the Ethiopian, with the peculiar rich laugh of his people, in which the Lascars joined quietly in another dialect."

M. JOHN LEMOINNE is the only French writer who has had anything to say about the Royal Titles Bill, and his comments on the measure are the reverse of complimentary. In a short but very incisive article he condemns the addition as uncalled for and fanciful, because, to quote his own words, "It is no small thing to be Queen of Great Britain, to reign over the most active, the most enterprising, the most business-like, and, above all, the most wealthy nation upon the face of the earth; to be the Sovereign of two hundred million subjects in the extreme East and the suzerain of I don't know how many millions of people in the extreme West; to be the mistress of the seas, and to be able to say, 'Rule, Britannia, Britannia rule the waves!' But this is not enough, and the Queen of England desires to assume the title of Empress. Let us hasten to say that this is not an international question, being but a matter of etiquette involving no more serious consequences than the decoration of a lord mayor. However many titles the Queen of England might see fit to assume, the question would merely be one between her and her own subjects. It is, therefore, from a purely philosophical point of view that [illegible] discuss this singular fancy. Who is the originator of the idea? Was it the Queen who, reading the accounts of her son's tour in India, desired to perpetuate the remembrance of it, or was this historic idea evolved from the Oriental imagination of Sidonia? Without being in a position to make a positive affirmation, we should be inclined to think that Mr. Disraeli, with the facility which comes naturally to a Minister and a sceptic, was merely anxious to be agreeable to his Sovereign, and lent himself with complacency to the fulfilment of a caprice which he himself looked upon as rather puerile. We are bound to say that this act of courtiership has not gone down with the English public, and the fate of the strange proposal seems somewhat uncertain. The English are above all things Englishmen, and this is the secret of their strength. We remember a Frenchman politely remarking at a public meeting that if he was not a Frenchman he would like to be an Englishman, to which an Englishman retorted, 'If I was not an Englishman I should wish to be one. So our neighbours appear not a little annoyed at the raising of this question. They love their history, they set great store by their traditions, and they maintain their ceremonies and pageants, even when these ceremonies and pageants have lapsed into ridicule. They would rather preserve their lord mayors than be given a line of emperors, especially if the emperors are to be electroplated. The only justification of the project which poor Mr. Disraeli could advance was that the princes of India were very anxious to be ruled by an empress, and this statement set the whole of England into roars of laughter. The men who knew India pointed out to him that the multitude of bejewelled princes would not be able to see any difference between a queen and an empress, both of which titles they translated by one word; and that it would have been more classic, therefore, to have given Queen Victoria the title of Padishah, which would be a capital acquisition for 'Burke's Peerage' and the 'Almanach de Gotha.' Mr. Lowe was severely handled for venturing to point out that, just as England was very near losing India twenty years ago, so she might lose it some day, and in that case where would be the title of Emperor or Empress of India? But Mr. Lowe was talking common sense, for it is not more than seventy years ago that George III. was King of England and of France. The King of Sardinia, now the King of Italy, was, if memory is to be trusted, King of Cyprus and of Jerusalem, though, unfortunately, these illustrious crowns were but so much stage property. The English look upon us as a frivolous people, alternating between revolutions and penny trumpets; but, when they do happen to pay a visit to the fair, they are greater babies than us all. It must be said, however, that upon this occasion they have seen the absurdity of the proposal and the new title will not go down with them, even if it is voted. Poor Mr. Disraeli is quite at a loss what to do with the foundling which has been thrust into his arms, but his best plan would be to leave it under the table."

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 17TH MARCH.

PEOPLE here are getting very tired of Egypt and its finances, the Khedive and his embarrassments, but we have got the old man on our shoulders and cannot shake him off. Mr. Cave has just handed in his report to the Foreign Office, and although it has not been, and probably may not be, published, its particulars are generally known to be favourable to the theory that Egypt is perfectly solvent. But inasmuch as the floating debt, loosely estimated at anything between twelve and twenty millions, is pressing for settlement, and money cannot be raised at the moment to pay it off as it accrues, the question is, how is it to be handled? Egypt can pay well enough if the rate of interest is only ten per cent., but she cannot pay double that amount on twenty millions of floating debt, since the difference between an annual charge of four millions and one of only two millions represents the interval between a surplus and a ruinous deficit. The funding of the floating liabilities, then, is the problem to be solved, and that is what is exercising the minds of our statesmen as well as financiers, at present. Mr. Cave, I believe, has started the notion of our Government lending its moral influence to the Khedive by sending him a high class civilian to act as Commissioner, who might receive certain revenues to be appropriated to the service of the converted debt—either the whole debt transformed into a stock of one uniform denomination, or the floating debt when funded. In the former case, the Commissioner would receive the greater part of the revenues of the country; in the latter, only a comparatively small portion such as the railway earnings, or the dues of Alexandria, Ismailia, and other places. The general opinion here is that our Government will listen to the proposal and carry it out in such a way as to incur no heavy obligation or be entangled in any embarrassing guarantee, but I confess that at present I see little prospect of this. There is a vague notion that the Government, having done so much to encourage the Khedive and lead him to place a dependence on it, cannot leave him in the lurch, and that is really the only foundation for the idea of financial intervention in his favour. What with the fear of Mr. Gladstone before their eyes, Lord Derby's habitual caution, and the memory of past troubles from bondholders who have referred to Government interference as the cause effective of their investments, there will be little inclination in the Ministers to commit themselves. At the same time risk is a question of degree. The risk of Mr. Gladstone's tongue in his present querulous and emphatically "nasty" mood (the result, I suppose, of Lenten fare; the people's William, you know, was always devout) is considerable to a weak Government, but need not alarm the present one, strong in its majority of stolid and well-disciplined country gentlemen. Nor need there be any risk in the after recriminations of disappointed bondholders, if only the Government take good care to make the full extent and nature of their interference clear at the outset and give fair notice that under no circumstances would intervention be carried further. It is therefore quite possible that Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues may take a bold course after all; that is, they will let Mr. Mr. Rivers Wilson accept service under the Khedive as his Chancellor of the Exchequer, and appoint another gentleman as Receiver General of the revenue to take care that the service of the debt is a primary charge on the whole income.

I need not trouble you with the discussion here as to Tuesday evening's debate in the Lords on the Indian import duties on cotton goods, beyond saying that while every one would like to see a tariff lowered anywhere which interferes with a market for our leading manufactures, the general opinion is decidedly against sacrificing a lucrative source of revenue when nothing has been proposed to fill its place, and at a time too when the Indian Government by the fall in silver is losing much revenue and losing heavily by its remittances to England. As for Lord Salisbury's impulsive language at Manchester, I pointed out at the time, if I remember rightly, that it was inspired very much by purely political, if not electioneering, language. The Ministry owe their seats really to Lancashire which gave the tone to the greater part of England, and they are bound to repay part of the debt. Hence the effusiveness of Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote when they "stumped" Manchester at different dates. The result has certainly been favourable to both statesmen; that is, they are popular as spirited politicians who will always look after English interests. Their language has given a great stimulus to the agitation, and you may now consider that Lancashire is fairly launched on it, while the rest of England is profoundly indifferent if not passively hostile. The Manchester papers teem with correspondence on the subject. One letter, I see, points out that only about 10 per cent. of the capital invested in Indian cotton mills is English, but intimates that it is much more likely to increase than diminish. The writer mentions as a fact that within the last fortnight an offer has come from Bombay to buy up at a premium all the English shares in a concern for which the capital has been subscribed, partly in India, partly in England, a concern not yet working; but the offer was declined by the English shareholders. If, then, English capital for Indian cotton mills should increase, how long will it take before the Lancashire interest in lower import duties is balanced by an equivalent interest in keeping the tariff as it is, to let the invested capital have a fair profit. This is a curious point, but it is quite clear that a time might come when more home capitalists would have a concern in keeping up an Indian import duty on cotton goods than those who want to abolish it.

As to the general state of business in the country, I cannot yet speak with any hope. Fortunately, however, for all concerned there has been a brisk revival in cotton during the last few days, and the large sales made in Liverpool at better prices have greatly relieved holders who were fearfully anticipating something like a general collapse. The stimulus thus given extended to the manufacturing districts and for the time gave a delusive look of prosperity to trade. But the position is not really changed for the better and cannot be until the conditions which underlie the whole question of prosperity are altered too. Over production is still going on throughout Lancashire, and although at one or two towns, such as Oldham, short time has been initiated, it is on so feeble and tentative a scale that it has very little effect. In fact, so far from this being the case, I find that at the same town it is believed no fewer than 500,000 more spindles will be started this year by limited companies, while in addition half a dozen new mills will be commenced by private firms. One reason for this confidence is the cheapness of cotton and the belief that it will fall yet lower. Middling Orleans has been down to 6⅛, and although it is now 6¾, many Lancashire people maintain that it will drop to 6d. The fear of an American crop of 4,500,000 bales has unmanned them seemingly, and they appear to have made insufficient allowance for the temporary character of the shock to confidence which was occasioned by the Collie and other failures last summer. After all, however, it must be remembered that even if the American cotton production now reaches the level of 1859 or 1861, the consumption of the world has augmented prodigiously during the last fifteen years, and whether England works up the cotton or not some countries must do so; it may be the United States, France or Germany. I find, on looking back, that after a crop of no less than 4,675,000 bales in 1859 the average price of middling Orleans was 7d.; yet the consumption must have been at least 20 to 30 per cent. less then than it is now. Again, it is stated on excellent authority that the quality of this year's American crop is exceptionally inferior to last: it is dirty and "lossy," while last year's was very clean; and Messrs. Ellison, of Liverpool, do not hesitate to predict that the 4½ millions of 1876 will not go further than the 4½ million bales of 1875. Altogether, then, I am disposed to think well of the future of cotton so far as holders and growers are concerned, basing my opinion on its statistics. I should be very sorry to say as much of the future of Lancashire manufacturers.

Perhaps the gloomiest of all the trade advices we have, next to the iron industry, come from the shipping interest. What with Plimsoll and restrictive regulations, low freights and the glut of unemployed vessels, the plight of steamship owners in particular is at present pitiable. From Liverpool I hear that the depression is "almost unexampled" in its extent, and may result any day in the downfall of houses which have had a long and honourable career. One reason is the depression in American commercial affairs, which has checked both imports and exports, and made emigration dwindle down to *nil*. The reckless over-building of steamers which took place four or five years ago is, therefore, telling with double effect; so much that steamship companies have been offering their largest steamers for sale in many cases, while others are laid up altogether. Freights are at a minimum; but in spite of this, vessels sail with small and generally unremunerative cargoes owing to the difficulty of obtaining goods. My informant says that there are "miles of idle steamers at Liverpool." The East India trade has almost deserted that port since the opening of the Suez Canal gave London such advantages, and the East India and China Association, said to be the oldest commercial body in the town, was recently wound up, after an existence of sixty years. In the general produce markets, I am told, it is no exaggeration to say that the state of affairs is unparalleled. The outlook is so gloomy that a general opinion is held by the oldest and shrewdest commercial men that a crashing panic is only a question of time. As confirmatory of these statements about steamers I should mention that sales have lately been pressed, chiefly on account of mortgagees, and that these have involved serious loss, while many large steamers are now on the market, the sale being urgent. If Mr. Plimsoll really understood the matters on which he teaches and agitates, he would see that the first thing necessary to gain the ends he professes to desire is either to expand trade, or, if that be beyond his power, to stop shipbuilding. When freights are unremunerative and insurance is easy, the temptation to lose vessels which do not pay in regular trade must be well nigh irresistible.

The report of the Agra Bank, Limited, issued this week, states that the net surplus on the operations of the year 1875 is £92,836, from which it is proposed to pay a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, making, with the interim dividend, 5 per cent. for the year, and leaving, after the addition of £40,000 to the reserve fund, £3,438 to be carried forward. The directors state that in this suggested appropriation they have given effect to the admitted importance, generally approved by the shareholders, of restricting the annual dividend to 5 per cent. per annum until the reserve fund is raised to a sum commensurate with what is essential, looking to the constitution and financial responsibilities of the bank and its extended and increasing business connection. This fund, with the proposed addition, will amount to £80,000. It is added that the bank has not been in any way affected by the commercial frauds and unprincipled speculations which have come to light during the year in connection with the Indian trade.

The Indo-European Telegraph Company have issued their report for last year. The total receipts were £76,864-18-1, as compared with £67,770-13-7 for 1874, the augmentation being due to the interruption of the Red Sea cable from the middle of November to the end of the year. The expenditure amounted to £17,813-6-10, against £15,259 15-2. After deducting £5,798 8 2 percentage upon profits coming to Messrs. Siemens under their contract for maintenance, the balance allows a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent., part of which has already been paid *ad interim*. A sum of £6,000 is placed to reserve.

A fresh discussion has arisen with reference to the payment of the next Turkish coupons due in April. Alarmists predict, as they predicted last December, that the amount will not be forthcoming, but the "sick man" lives on, and to all appearance will pay in his own dilatory and clumsy fashion for a long time to come. Apparently if the Turkish bondholders will only accept whatever the Porte gives them, they will always get something, if not much. Meanwhile their representatives, who go to Constantinople on missions, have a pleasant enough time of it. They are fêted and caressed, and have presents given to them. Mr. Hamond, the Conservative M. P. for Newcastle, went out on a self-imposed mission, and got a present from the Grand Vizier of a jewelled snuff box valued at £500. The money might have been better bestowed.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 31ST MARCH.

I HAVE to chronicle in this letter a sad accident which occurred on Monday last in our harbour. It appears that a large cargo boat left the Upper Bunder for Manora carrying some seventy passengers. After it had sailed a few yards, it capsized owing to a very strong wind. About five lives were lost, the rest being all saved by the timely assistance rendered by several boats passing close; otherwise all the passengers would have perished, as the channel from the Bunder is deep and there was a strong ebb tide at the time. Every year it so happens that at the time of the Manora fair, there is a strong wind prevailing, and some kind of accident or other usually happens to the numerous boats plying to and fro between the Bunder and Manora. Some years ago a special railway train used to run to Keamaree during the continuance of the fair, and from Keamaree a small steamer used to convey the passengers to Manora. In future either the steam tug ought to be used, or else some other precautions ought to be taken to ensure the safety of the public.

I have a small piece of military intelligence to give you. The B. 9th Royal Artillery paraded on foot on the 25th instant, when Col. Hayman presented Bombardier Rouse, Shoeingsmith Pennington, and Gunner Poke with good conduct medals, and in doing so, expressed himself to the effect that it afforded him very great satisfaction to award the men these hard-won decorations, and hoped that they would live long to wear them. I have been told by soldiers on various occasions that the short term service is universally approved by their body.

I learn that Sir William Merewether is about to proceed on furlough to Europe, but this is only a bazaar rumour, and I give it for what it is worth.

The weather is getting warmer.

OFFICIAL NEWS REPORT FROM ADEN.

FROM THE 23RD TO THE 29TH MARCH 1876.

RAIN fell at Aden for several hours on the 24th March. No. 1 tank is half full. Some of the smaller tanks are half full also. Others, including the Coghlan tank, have about two feet of water in them. There has also been a great fall of rain in the interior. The Wadee Kubeer was flooded, the water reaching the Huswa and irrigating the fields close to the seashore. The Akrabee tribe did not benefit much as the bunds across the river near Birahmed were swept away and damaged by the freshet.

The rivers Bums and Hussan which intersect the country of the Foodhlee Chief, were flooded for about a week and emptied themselves into the sea, which was discoloured in the immediate neighbourhood of Aden from the mud and sand washed down.

The rain which has fallen in an around Aden removes all fear of a scarcity of water during the approaching hot season.

The Foodhlee Chief visited Aden during the past week to remove a nine pounder gun presented to him by Government.

J. W. SCHNEIDER, Brig. Genl.
Political Resident.

THE MERCHANTS' DEPUTATION TO THE VICEROY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with surprise, in your columns, of a proposed deputation to the new Viceroy, alleged to represent the merchants and bankers of Bombay, the purpose of which seems to be, as far as I can gather, to offer gratuitous advice to the Government of India on their financial arrangements and to criticise the acts of the Secretary of State for India—a piece of impertinence which I hope both Lord Lytton and Sir Philip Wodehouse will check at the very outset by a refusal to receive the deputation.

But I wish to protest more especially against the meeting which was held at the Bank of Bombay on Tuesday, as representing at all the merchants of Bombay, of whom only six were present, and I am astonished that those who were so, and who are members of the Chamber of Commerce, should have consented to attend an informal and incomplete meeting without having first laid the matter before the Chamber and circulated a notice among their fellow merchants. The presence of the managers of the Bombay branches of banks whose heads at home have not thought fit to take any such steps as those proposed is, to say the least, still more extraordinary and in questionable taste.

April 7. JUNIUS.

⁂ We hear that many protests have been made by members of the Chamber of Commerce against the action taken by the gentlemen who called Thursday's meeting, and that several bankers refused to attend the adjourned meeting yesterday.—ED. B. G.

THE POLICE AND THE DOGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your lady correspondent from Colaba calls upon the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to interfere and prevent Sir Frank Souter's order for the destruction of dogs being carried out. I for one sincerely hope they will do nothing of the sort. It is a far more cruel thing to keep dogs as they are kept in Bombay than to destroy them.

There are certainly hundreds, and I believe thousands, in the island that ought to be destroyed at once. They lead a horrible existence. In a morning's ride I will undertake to point out within a circuit of a mile of the Byculla Club at least a hundred dirty, half-starved, mangy-looking brutes that are a pest to the neighbourhood. At night, especially when there is a moon, they bark and howl for hours, rendering it impossible for many persons to get any sleep. Leaving those in health out of the question, in how many cases of illness is a night's rest a matter of life and death.

"Colaba-ite-ess'" suggestion that no dog with a collar on should be destroyed is not likely to be adopted by Sir Frank Souter. It matters very little to me whether the beast that bays at the moon or barks at his comrades and keeps me awake has got a collar on or not. What I want is to have him destroyed.

There have been accidents I know. My own dog was poisoned by mistake; but the police are wonderfully careful in the way they go to work in their poisoning operations. And it is better that occasionally some "innocent, healthy living dog, the pet and companion of his master or mistress" should be sacrificed and another dear little pet got in his place, than that we should be deprived of our night's rest and be unable to go about in the day time except in fear of being bitten by mad dogs. Some of the worst specimens of the "pie" and most famous for yapping and howling are owned by Parsees, and generally have their necks adorned with a collar of some sort.

I beg to tender my sincere thanks to Sir Frank Souter for many a good night's rest. I hope he will continue the good work which he has begun, so that I may have to thank him for many more.—Yours, &c.

DOG FANCIER

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—There will be pigeon and tiger shooting to-day at the Colaba Butts, commencing at 5 P.M.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENSE.—Antone Souza and five others were yesterday charged, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with selling by retail spirituous liquors without a license from the Commissioner of Police. Upon the evidence adduced, they were all adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 10 each.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Charles Howzy, of the British ship Gads Hill, and John Wintland, of the ship Seringapatam, were each sentenced to one week's hard labour in the House of Correction, by Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board their respective ships, of which they are articled seamen.

THE CASE ARISING FROM THE AHMEDABAD CONSPIRACY CASE.—The hearing of the case against Doolub Shamjee was resumed yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, who stands charged with fabricating false evidence, and giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and with the abetment of the said offence. Mr. Serjeant Atkinson appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution. The prisoner was undefended. The evidence for the prosecution being concluded, the Magistrate formally committed the prisoner for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Joaquin Fernandes. Deceased was about fifteen years of age, a toddy drawer, who had fallen off a cocoanut tree at Soondria Naikeens Oart at Chowpatty on Thursday evening and expired from the injuries he had thereby sustained shortly after his admission into the hospital. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received, consequent to his having accidentally fallen from a cocoanut tree."

THE ELPHINSTONE THEATRE.—Excessive crowds of native play-goers have witnessed the new romantic play of "Chhel Batao and Mohina Rani," put on the stage by the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club; and still they continue to come in undiminished numbers. This love story has a charm for the Indian popular mind which few other legends possess, being associated as it is with the reminiscences of the childhood and boyhood of almost every native of this country. To-night its performance at the Elphinstone Theatre will be followed by another very popular piece entitled "Indur-Sabha."

CHEATING.—A Hindoo merchant, named Fattychund Thunsookdass, a dealer in copperware, appeared yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Vussunjee Trickumjee, whom he charges with cheating in respect of a sum of Rs. 950, the value of copperware alleged to have been purchased on the 4th instant by the accused from the complainant and the amount to be paid on that day, whereas the property was delivered to the accused, and since then the accused appears to have absconded with the said property, and it is further alleged that the accused acted in a similar manner towards ten other Hindoo merchants and has absconded with property amounting to the aggregate value of Rs. 15,000.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT THE BHENDY BAZAAR.—A Mahomedan courtezan, named Aproof, living at one of the brothels on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, was seriously stabbed about the neck between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock on Thursday night with a clasp knife in a room on the first storey of the house she resided in, by a Hindoostanee Mahomedan, who appears to have affected his escape after committing the deed. The man appears to have been a stranger to the unfortunate woman who describes him as a thin, tall man of a very dark complexion, and the object of his having committed the deed was to get possession of the ornaments she had on her person. The woman, it appears, struggled hard and managed to get clear of the man's grasp, in so doing she also got cut about her hands and so far escaped from being murdered outright. She then raised an alarm, and in the meantime the man effected his escape, leaving a portion of his clothing behind. On the Police arriving, the woman who appears to have pursued the man, on getting out into the road fell down insensible from exhaustion and loss of blood. She was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment where she is now lying in a precarious state. The woman had on her person a pair of gold ear-rings, a gold necklace, and some silver wristlets, and a pair of silver anklets. The Senior Magistrate, Mr. C. P Cooper, proceeded yesterday morning to the J. J. Hospital and took the unfortunate woman's deposition which was to the above effect, together with certain other matters which is unfit for publication.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LAST night a performance for the benefit of the Baroness de Sera took place in the Grant Road Theatre. The Baroness appeared in several parts—metaphorically, not physically—and was well supported by Mr. Harding and Miss Rosa Cooper. The entertainment was rather a *pot-pourri*, but the audience were good humoured and helped the performers by their applause as much as possible. Miss Cooper's acting was very clever, especially in her imitation of a French Countess. The Baroness looked well.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

THE number of small-pox patients under treatment yesterday morning in the several hospitals, and the number of admissions, discharges and deaths in each hospital from Thursday morning to yesterday morning was as follows;—At the J. J Hospital, 11 under treatment, no admissions, 5 discharged and no deaths. At the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital, 4 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges and no deaths. At the European General Hospital, 16 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges and no deaths.

At the following Municipal small-pox hospitals there were yesterday at the Moody Bay 14, Arthur Road 13, and at Camateepoora 10 patients under treatment. The total number of deaths from small-pox registered yesterday was 36, of whom 26 were Hindoos, 5 Mahomedans, 3 Parsees and 2 Native Christians. These deaths occurred in the following localities:—Colaba, 1; Fort, 1; Market, 4; Mandvie, 1; Chuckla, 1; Oomercarry, 5; Dhongree, 3; Dhobie Talao, 2; Bhooleshwar; Coombarwada, 2; Khetwady, 4; Girgaum, 2; Mazagon, 1; and Camateepoora, 6.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

THE great boat trace between Oxford and Cambridge takes place to-day. Telegrams announcing the result of the grand struggle will arrive in the course of the day. We take from the latest English papers the following particulars of the men with their names. The Oxford men are a powerful set, rather above the average in respect of weight, and have all the materials for a very formidable crew, provided that the most is made of them. They have among them six of those who rowed at Putney last year, Way and Banks being the two who have caused vacancies in the boat. Edwards-Moss, who rowed 7 last year, now takes the stroke oar in place of Way; but as he is not home on the stroke side of the boat the outriggers have been moved, and he rows on the bow side. The boat appears to travel fast, and it is thought that the crew will be as good as that of 1875, if not better. A second new boat has been built for them by Clasper. With regard to the Cambridge men, they are a heavier set and considerably stronger than those of last year, two only of whom, Close and Rhodes, are now rowing. It is noticeable that five of the "eight" are of Jesus College, which is the head of the river. Rumour had asserted that the crew was a very bad one, and as much as 9 to 4 has been laid on Oxford. Nevertheless, it would appear that the rumour has been an exaggeration, and that it is quite open to the boat to give a good account of itself at Putney on April 8. Their pace seems to be as good as that of Oxford. They have improved much of late and it is anticipated that they will make much further correction of their defects. A new boat has been built for them by Searle. The crews are comprised as follows:—

OXFORD.

	st.	lb.		st.	lb.
1. H. M. Courtney, Pembroke	11	3	6. H. J. Stayner, St. John's	12	12
2. W. H. Mercer, Corpus	11	7	7. P. Williams, Corpus	12	7
3. H. M. Marriott, Brasenose	12	4	T. C. Edwards-Moss, Brasenose, (stroke)	12	6
4. A. M. Mitchison, Pembroke	13	5	W. Craven, Worcester (cox)	7	9
5. J. M. Boustead, University	12	8			

CAMBRIDGE.

	st.	lb.		st.	lb.
1. P. W. Brancker, Jesus	11	9	6. T. E. Hockin, Jesus	12	11
2. T. W. Lewis, Caius	11	12	7. H. E. Rhodes, Jesus	12	2
3. W. B. Close, First Trinity	11	13	C. D. Shafto, Jesus (stroke)	12	2½
4. C. Gurdon, Jesus	12	10½	G. L. Davis, Clare (cox)	6	13
5. L. G. Pike, Caius	12	7			

THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL'S SUIT AGAINST THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE hearing of the suit brought by Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal against the G. I. P. Railway Company to recover Rs. 64 655 for the loss of jewellery, [illegible] silver articles, wearing apparel and other property belonging to Her Highness and followers, which were destroyed by fire in a railway waggon in November 1872, was concluded yesterday, before Mr. Justice Bayley, at the High Court. Mr. Latham, with Mr. Lang and Mr. Leith, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, appeared for the Railway Company.

Mr. Latham, in continuing his address on behalf of the plaintiff, repeated that the defendants were bound to account for what happened to the Begum's van during the intervening period, and that the absence of information regarding it was likely to lead to suspicion. Not a single witness was called to give information regarding the condition of the van from Byculla to Bhosawul, a distance of 276 miles. After citing some authorities on this part of his argument, the learned counsel proceeded to comment upon the material portions of the evidence which has been reported from time to time. It could be easily apprehended that Mr. Taylor and the Begum's men who spoke high Hindustani, could not distinctly understand each other, and a misapprehension therefore arose. Unfortunately Chintamon, the clerk who acted as go-between between the station master and the men, was dead, and they were left in doubt as to what actually was said. The learned counsel read largely from the evidence adduced on behalf of the plaintiff. Regarding the investigation made before the Begum and her vizier, it was remarked that they were acquainted with the particulars of each case; they made a close enquiry in which the men were sworn on the Koran; they distinguished between old and new articles in assessing the values; and they did not seem to be reckless, but, on the contrary, were careful in awarding compensation to each applicant. As to a pistol appearing in the Bombay list, the learned counsel remarked it supported his argument that if it was a fraudulent, concocted list, they would not have entered a firearm in it. (Put in a Government resolution dated 28th of November 1872, stating that the Begum would leave Bombay on the 29th.) The learned counsel said there could be no doubt now that Mr. Taylor made a serious mistake as to the date of departure of the Begum from Bombay. The learned counsel said it would not be necessary for His Lordship to pit one class of witnesses against the other. The time to which he would suggest that suspicion attached was the time of the transit of the van from Byculla to Bhosawul. The *onus* of proof lay upon the Company, and it was their fault that the Court was left without any information regarding it; and according to the English authorities, the Company were certainly liable for their default. Coming to the time of the fire, the learned counsel said that it was a most singular circumstance that, while candles, match-boxes, and matches escaped from the fire, diamonds and precious stones evaporated and gold and silver melted into thin air. Gold and silver, subjected to a severe fire, are generally found in a moulten form; but here there was no trace of them. It was quite clear, then, that the conclusion must be come to that either there was no gold or silver placed in the van, or that they were removed by some of the unknown persons whom the Company had not thought fit to call. In the former case, the Court would have to come to the conclusion that men of *status* and weight in the civil service of Bhopal had entered into a foul conspiracy to defraud the Railway Company with the knowledge and consent of Her Highness of Bhopal, by concocting a list of the goods they said they placed in the van; and that the enquiry made by the Begum and her vizier and the compensation made to the men who had suffered losses by the fire were also a concoction and a fraud. As to the part of the defence which rested on the statement that the padlocks and seals on the van were intact, the learned counsel relied confidently on the evidence of Mr. Atkins, a gentleman of experience and intelligence, who stated that it was the easiest thing to remove the seals intact and replace them without detection. As to the locks, there was no evidence to show what locks they were or by whom they were fastened: and it was easy to conceive they might have been placed there after the valuables had been removed from the van. As to the correspondence between the parties, the learned counsel said the Company made bold assertions without making any enquiry of Mr. Taylor, the station-master at Byculla, or his clerk; whereas the Begum had made a close enquiry immediately after the occurrence. This was the case of an independent sovereign suing for damages in a foreign Court, and the Begum had sent down all her principal officers to be submitted to the test of cross-examination. The learned counsel himself was not sure whether his client could recover for the precious articles she had lost; but at any rate he felt certain that His Lordship, even if against him as to the full amount claimed, would award his client at least Rs. 15,000 for the loss of the less precious goods. In conclusion, the learned counsel said that, in the result of the present proceedings, the Begum looked more anxiously for a vindication of the character of her officers than to any money decree, which latter was of no great importance to a sovereign in her position.

His Lordship said he would consider his judgment; and if he could, would give it before the vacation.

INFANT LIFE.—A marked improvement in the statistics relating to Mortality amongst Infants, would take place if Mrs. Johnson's American Soothing Syrup were used universally. It is perfectly free from any narcotic, and is used *externally only*. None genuine without the name of "Barclay & Sons, Farringdon-street," is on the stamp. Sold by all Chemists, at 2s. 9d. a bottle. Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week:—Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; Forbes Street, Fort; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m.—All persons are cordially invited.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

SERVICES for HOLY WEEK and EASTER 1876.

PALM SUNDAY, 9th April—11 A.M. Morning Prayer, with Sermon. 6 P.M. Evening Prayer, with Sermon on the Fifth Word from the Cross.

WEDNESDAY, 12th April.—5-30 P.M. Litany and Address.

MAUNDY THURSDAY, 13th April—7-30 A.M. Celebration of Holy Communion.

GOOD FRIDAY, 14th April—11 A.M. Morning Prayer, Pre-Communion Service and sermon on the Sixth Word. 6 P.M. Evening Prayer, and Sermon on the Seventh Word.

EASTER DAY, 16th April—11 A.M. Morning Prayer, and celebration of Holy Communion with Sermon. 6 P.M. Evening Prayer, with Sermon.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

9TH APRIL, SUNDAY before Easter 1876.—7-30 A.M. 1st Celebration of Holy Communion. 11-0 A.M. Morning Prayer and Sermon with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 88, 92 1st and 2nd Verses. 5-30 P.M. Litany. 6-0 P.M. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 87, 78, 11. The Offertories will be devoted as usual.

HOLY DAYS—During Holy Week the Holy Communion will be celebrated every day (except on Good Friday) at 7-30 A.M.

GOOD FRIDAY—Morning at 11 A.M. Litany at 5-30 P.M. Evening Prayer at 6 P.M. Daily Service at 6-45 P.M. (except on Good Friday).

RELATION BETWEEN HOME AND INDIAN GOVERNMENTS IN RESPECT TO INDIAN LEGISLATION.

THE following "Minute by Mr. John Stuart Mill" is one of several State papers on Indian Legislation which have been ordered as a "Return to addresses of the House of Lords, dated 6th March and 7th March 1876." The papers comprise despatches from the Secretary of State for India from the year 1869 to October 1874, and they conclude with this.

MINUTE BY MR. JOHN STUART MILL.

It is of great importance that the character and consequence of the assertion of independent authority by the Legislative Council of India should be seen in their true light.

There are several modes of governing a dependency. The governing country, by its constituted authorities, may itself govern the dependency through agents responsible to it, and bound to obey its instructions. Or, it may allow the dependency to govern itself, under such conditions and with such reservations as may seem to be required either by the circumstances of the dependency, or by the policy of the empire. In some cases the former of these systems of government is necessary or desirable, in others the latter, in others some combination between the two; the government, being shared in various proportions between the representatives of the governing country and the representatives of the governed.

These, however, are not the only modes in which a dependency may be governed; there is a third mode: but this third seems to be the very ideal of badness, the one among all imaginable arrangements of the matter in question, which no circumstances could justify, or could render otherwise than preposterous, viz.: that the governing country should neither retain the government in its own hands, nor resign it or any part of it to the people of the dependency; but should make it over to a small number of individuals sent out from the governing country, to be exercised at their discretion, under no control or responsibility except the power of recal.

If the monstrosity of such a plan of government is not evident of itself, [illegible] that any words or [illegible], it is almost vain to expect [illegible] arguments can make it more so. It might be [illegible] to be an intentional contrivance for securing [illegible] the dependent country [illegible] advantage of governing itself, [illegible] governed by a country more civilized [illegible] than itself. When a country is not fit for [illegible] government, that is no reason for [illegible] which is fit for no country whatever.

It is presumed that no one considers [illegible] India to be at present ripe for taking any [illegible] share in their own Government. Under these [illegible] stances the dominant country is charged [illegible] whole responsibility of governing them [illegible] violates the obligations of its position if it [illegible] assert power correlative with this responsibility. [illegible] the necessity of the case its power must be [illegible] by delegation, but the governing country has [illegible] moral right to delegate its power without [illegible] control. It cannot discharge its conscience [illegible] responsibility for the good government of India [illegible] charge that responsibility on the conscience [illegible] delegates. It cannot hand over its sacred trust [illegible] few despots, armed with the whole power of the [illegible] country, but carrying with them no more than themselves choose of its wisdom or its good [illegible]. Being unable consistently with the good of [illegible] of India to allow them any control over their [illegible] is under the most binding obligation to exercise control for them. This does not imply that [illegible] Authorities are to interfere minutely or [illegible] with the acts of their delegates. They should [illegible] those delegates a liberal confidence when [illegible]. They should recognise that on many subjects [illegible] delegates, being on the spot, are better judges of [illegible] is fit to be done than themselves. But they [illegible] morally [illegible] either to do [illegible] undone what those authorities see clearly to be wrong, or [illegible].

Nevertheless a pretention to this [illegible] less important a matter than legislation [illegible] millions of people, is made by the [illegible] Legislative Council of India. It is true they [illegible] because they cannot consistently with [illegible] ment, assert the right to legislate [illegible] without the veto of the Home Authorities; [illegible] assert the right of refusing to legislate, [illegible] ing the commands of the Home Authorities; [illegible] claiming to their own uncontrolled [illegible] of the legislative power, they in reality lay [illegible] the other half along with it. For if the [illegible] has the veto has no more—has no authority [illegible] stitute anything else for what it disallows, [illegible] even co-ordinate power of legislation [illegible] practically null whenever there is a disposition [illegible] initiating body not to submit to it. In [illegible] case which is likely to arise, important public [illegible] require that some law should be passed. The [illegible] have only to refuse to pass any law on the subject containing the provisions objected to by the [illegible] Authorities, and they may always compel their superiors to give way. And the spirit which the Council have manifested shows that they [illegible] of doing this at the very first opportunity.

As for the plea that it is *only* in their [illegible] tions that the Council claim independence [illegible] very like saying that it is *only* in the whole [illegible] of government. The legislative power is as much important than the administrative, as the whole [illegible] in importance a part of itself. If you have [illegible] control of the legislation of India, you have [illegible] of its administration. The legislature, [illegible] dependent of you, can make laws which [illegible] executive government, and which it will [illegible] obey, even in opposition to your orders.

If the pretentions of the Council are admitted [illegible] will be no real controlling authority over the [illegible] ment of India except Parliament; and [illegible] Parliament has for exercising such a control [illegible] and usefully, it is quite superfluous to discuss.

If it were necessary to choose between [illegible] absurdities, more might be said for releasing [illegible] of the Home Government over the executive [illegible] than over the Legislature. For the [illegible] must necessarily be in all its essentials [illegible] India; and the bulk of it consists of details [illegible] though the Home Authorities may [illegible] the high functionaries on the spot are [illegible] better qualified to decide on their value [illegible] tion, in many of its parts, is to a great [illegible] of general principles; and the local know[illegible] it requires is such as can be obtained [illegible] records, or from a past residence, [illegible] is not necessary that the legislators [illegible] at the present time; and from the [illegible] endowments, it will occasionally [illegible] persons, or some of the persons [illegible] legislate for India, will be residing [illegible] this is the opinion of the authors [illegible] from their having confided the task of reform [illegible] Judicial Establishments and Judicial Procedure had never [illegible] a commission in England some [illegible] whom

This same case affords an example of the obstacle which, if the pretensions of [illegible] Council are not repressed, will be opposed to all great measures for the improvement of the laws of India. No competent person will deny the high qualifications of the Indian Law Commissioners, or the eminent merit of their work. With the exception of a great political question, which it was not properly within their commission to decide, and which they did decide only by a bare majority; with this single exception, the judicial organisation, and the code of procedure which they have drawn up, are, it may be said without hesitation, equal to any which would be likely to emanate from any body of select lawgivers, however composed. It will not be pretended that any of the knowledge, local or general, required for the purpose, was not possessed by the Commissioners, nor will any one doubt their great superiority in the qualifications of legislators to the present or any average Council of India. Now, when a great legislative work, whether it be a single complicated enactment or a code, has passed such an ordeal; when it has been deliberately prepared, and discussed article by article by a body of men as competent as any to be procured; the presumption is that the piece of work is as good as there is any reasonable likelihood of making it without trial. The fittest course therefore, would be, instead of wasting time by inviting premature criticisms, to pass the code exactly as it is, and correct any defects in it hereafter, as they disclose themselves in its practical working. This accordingly might be done if the Legislative Council could be ordered to do it. But if their assertion of independent authority is submitted to, the well-considered work of men selected for the purpose as the best who could be found, men versed in the great principles of legislation and jurisprudence, will be used as mere materials by men in every respect their inferiors, only one of whom was appointed with any particular reference to legislation, and none of them with any expectation that they would have to legislate otherwise than for the mere exigencies of the day, men of whom the lawyers are not as good lawyers, nor the thinkers as eminent thinkers, as those whose best labours are only to be offered as suggestions for their consideration. What will be enacted will not be Code of Procedure, but that code botched by Mr. and Mr.

Will anyone pretend for a moment that Parliament, when it passed either the Act of 1833 or that of 1853, had any idea that it was taking away the control of the legislation of India from the Home Government? That a Government which was subject to orders from home when it made "regulations" with the force of law, would be able to set the Home Authorities at defiance as soon as it was empowered by Parliament to make "laws and regulations?" Unquestionably Parliament never dreamt that it was making any such

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

fundamental change in the constitution of the Indian Government; and if the word "legislation" confers ex vi termini any such independent power, it is the most noxious word in the language, and should be erased from the official dictionary.

It is submitted that the only remedy for the mischievous state of things which has arisen, is an Act of Parliament declaring that the Home Government of India has legislative power; and either that the Council of India is bound to pass such laws as it shall be directed to pass by the Home Authorities, or else that any enactments sent out by those authorities in their legislative capacity, shall be law, without being passed by the Legislative Council; such enactments, like those passed in India, being immediately, or at the earliest possible time, laid before Parliament.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

PROGRESS REPORT No. 3.

I beg to submit the usual Progress Report for the month of March.

2. A satisfactory working trial was made of the dredger Teredo on the 30th March, and preparations were accordingly at once commenced to prepare her for the sea voyage.

3. The three hoppers—Mudlark, Snipe, and Curlew—were launched, ready for sea, on the 24th, and sailed for Bombay on the 28th March.

4. The dam across the old entrance is completed, and appear to be staunch and stable. The foundations of the walling give little trouble from water, two of them are kept dry by hand-pumps, and the other three by steam-pumps, worked occasionally. The water from the foundations is discharged into the body of the Dock and with the leakage from the harbour and the surrounding lands is passed through the sluice at low water of springs, and at neaps is pumped out by an eight-inch centrifugal pump driven by a 16 H. P. Engine, which on the average requires to be worked about half time.

5. The most of the material for the main dam which is 1,329 feet long, has been deosited, the sluice is in place, about half of the outer slope is pitched, and about one-third of the "back bone" has been piled.

6. The timbering of trenches (or "Minor Dams") is in progress for a length of 1,456 feet, of which 1,033 feet is to the full depth. Masonry is in progress for a length of 790 feet at various levels up to 69·50, which is 15½ feet above the foundation.

7. About 50,000 cubic feet of face stones and 3,000 brasses of rubble are in store, also cement, pumice, and lime.

8. An additional pumice mill, making three in all, has been set to work, also a 7-feet pan mill. Two 8-feet pans are being fitted up, and are nearly ready. The contractors have telegraphed to England for four 8-feet pans, four pumice mills, and two 16 H. P. portable engines, to be fitted up at the new South Mortar Mill, a site for which has been granted on the Musjid Bunder, rent free, for one year.

9. Government has sanctioned the extension of the Dock by 60 feet in length and the jetty by 100 feet. This will add 320 feet to the available quayage of the Dock, and increase its area to 30 acres. Messrs. Glover & Co.'s contract will be increased accordingly by about Rs 92,660, and there will be extra excavation to the value of about Rs. 17,415. The contract time for completion has been extended by one month on account of this extra.

10. The North Channel Beacon is up to 73·00 on datum, and the South Channel Beacon is almost completed.

11. The number of people actually employed within the Dock fencing is over 2,600; the average number, including those at the quarries lime-fields and in barges during the month was as follows:—

Men	3,145
Women	189
Boys	68
Barges and Prows	18
Carts	318

THOMAS O[illegible]TON,
Chief Engineer.

Bombay, 1st April 1876.

THE RECENT DISCUSSION IN THE BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

(Indian Daily News.)

[illegible] of the Bombay Gazette has got into hot [illegible] certain people in the city; but we hope he [illegible] only scalded. In fact, we judge from [illegible] that he does not feel seriously hurt at what [illegible] members of the Town Council say of him [illegible] breach of confidence. The Commissioner at [illegible] professed to be greatly hurt and scandalised, [illegible] Maclean, who is a member of the council, [illegible] a report of certain proceedings that the Com[illegible] and others desired to keep secret. There was [illegible], and some apparently were in [illegible] some were not. Those not in the secret [illegible] unaware that any matter of importance was [illegible] brought forward. Some stayed away, and [illegible] late. The early birds, intent upon catching [illegible] agreed to sit in secret, and the reporters were [illegible] out. If we understand the case rightly, [illegible] arrived after this resolution was come to, [illegible] to see the job perpetrated, and he [illegible] the proceedings in his own paper. Thereupon [illegible] fired off, as is the wont of such com[illegible] about breach of confidence, reflections upon [illegible] official dignity, and we know not what. He [illegible] letter, and circulated it to the members of [illegible] another meeting followed. Mr. Maclean [illegible] the letter in a [illegible], and certainly [illegible] speech, and he fairly held his [illegible] ground of public duty, which he main[illegible] not to be fettered or constrained by any [illegible] to privacy when wrongs were done to [illegible] that a gross job had been perpetrated, [illegible] attempted, it seems to us is evident from [illegible] the resolutions of the "confidential" [illegible] set aside, and it was agreed to make [illegible], which would effect a very con[illegible] to the public. Some of the defeated [illegible] not like the reversal of their resolution, [illegible] they seemed to relish Mr. Maclean's [illegible] exposure of the intended job. They pro[illegible] upon their offended dignity, and would [illegible] sit with a member who would not be [illegible] while the public interests were being [illegible] to personal objects. Mr. Maclean [illegible] any fetter put upon his discretion in [illegible]. He was elected to watch and protect [illegible] interests, and whether as editor of a paper, [illegible] of the council, he would discharge [illegible]. This declaration did not seem to suit [illegible] members, who evidently prefer the [illegible] style of business; and in their anger [illegible] invented by "holy light," they became [illegible] and were anxious to devise some means [illegible] might muzzle Mr. Maclean. He reso[illegible] the honour. They showed that there [illegible] when the proceedings could not be [illegible], that is, in the interests of the public, [illegible] be reported, as in cases where they [illegible] tenders, &c. To all this Mr. [illegible] to raise no objection. He could [illegible] in such cases publicity might not be [illegible] in such cases he would respect the con[illegible] was useful in the public interest; and he [illegible] reporters would do the same, if an intima[illegible] them by the council not to report. But [illegible] made to see that it was the interest of [illegible] silence should be maintained, where [illegible] but a job involved, which it suited [illegible] personal friendship to perpetrate, [illegible] was termed, in such a case, would be [illegible] in wrong: and we are glad to see [illegible] would not yield the point. He would [illegible] own "discretion." He said it came to [illegible] insisted on their view of secret or con[illegible] in which the interests of the public [illegible] he could only say that the editor of [illegible] business in such a council. We [illegible] say, that any honest man, be[illegible], would be out of his place in [illegible] the name of the [illegible] to such proceedings. As [illegible], he holds by election, and [illegible] right to office than that which is [illegible] by free electors. If a man [illegible] he is bound to do everything he [illegible] interests of his constituents; and it [illegible] tax-payers to give to any [illegible] that man equally competent [illegible] will for that sum. It may [illegible] is very obstinate in not yielding [illegible] of such men as the Commissi[illegible] supporters, who mounted the [illegible] their dignity. But unle[illegible] is to be an end of probity in public administ[illegible], it is time somebody became obstinate whatever t[illegible] consequences.

STANDARD 18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY,
LONDON-MADE.

MR. STREETER,
18, NEW BOND STREET,
LONDON, W.

Having completed extensive and important additions to the various machines used by him in the manufacture of

GOLD ORNAMENTS,

will supply, at greatly reduced prices for cash on delivery, the following articles:

18-CARAT GOLD WATCH-CHAINS,
For GENTLEMEN, any pattern,
At £4. 5s. per Ounce.

18-CARAT GOLD WATCH-CHAINS,
For LADIES, any pattern,
At £4. 5s. per Ounce.

18-CARAT GOLD LOCKETS (PLAIN)
For One or Two Portraits, any size,
At £5 per Ounce.

GOLD WATCHES, 18-CARAT CASES,
From £5.

The Times says, "Respecting the untrustworthy character of the metal employed generally by English jewellers, Mr. Streeter marks upon his goods the quality of the gold supplied by him which is a true guarantee."

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST
ON APPLICATION.

MR. STREETER,
18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVED FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

FOR SALE.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

PRICE—ANNAS FOUR.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION
OF
MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

For Sale at this Office,
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.
PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seve[illegible] circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every [illegible]rter of an inch.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
PRINTER'S VARNISH.

ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay

FOR SALE, at the BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

[illegible] Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the Suez CANAL, sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on [illegible] August 1872. Price per [illegible] Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; [illegible]; single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT
AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

NOW READY,
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR APRIL, 1876.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the [illegible]ral lines of Railway.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by [illegible] and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

[illegible] of India.
[illegible]e of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
[illegible]x to Railway Stations.
[illegible]x to Places by Steamer and Dak
[illegible]oduction.
[illegible]ough Passenger Service between G. I. P. and East Indian Railways.
[illegible]ough Passenger Service between Bombay and Madras
[illegible]way Time Tables:—
[illegible]eat Indian Peninsula Railway.
[illegible]tes for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
[illegible]izam's State Railway.
[illegible]ombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
[illegible]ocal Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora and Andaree.
[illegible]bbulpore Extension Railway.
[illegible]amgaum State Railway.
[illegible]raotee State Railway.
[illegible]urdah State Railway.
[illegible]olkar State Railway.
[illegible]st Indian Railway.
[illegible]ajpootana State Railway.
[illegible]udh and Rohilkhand Railway.
[illegible]nd, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
[illegible]stern Bengal Railway.
[illegible]lcutta and South Eastern Railway.
[illegible]eat Southern of India Railway
[illegible]adras Railway.
[illegible]lhattee State Railway.
[illegible]m Navigation Companies:—
[illegible] & O. Co.
[illegible]essageries Maritimes.
[illegible]ustro-Hungarian Lloyds.
[illegible]abattino Steam Navigation Company.
[illegible]phrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
[illegible]itish India Steam Navigation Company.
[illegible]nde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla.
[illegible]awady Flotilla.
[illegible]dia General Steam Navigation Company.
[illegible]tes by Steamers.
[illegible]tes in the Bombay Presidency.
[illegible]mbay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
[illegible] of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore and Nusseerabad.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Darjeeling Mail Service.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay .... Thacker, Vining & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad .... Kellner & Co.
Bangalore .... "Spectator" Office.
Bombay .... Railway Refreshment Rooms and Hotels.
Calcutta .... Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee .... Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Egutpoora .... Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee .... "Sindian" Press.
London .... G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch. St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras .... Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran .... Chowk and Alexandra Hotels.
Ootacamund .... "Observer" Office.
Poona .... Treacher & Co.; Phillips & Co. and Royal Family Hotel

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.
TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water
Contracted for Prices from £200 upwards.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & Co.,
(Late YARROW & HEDLEY,)
ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS,
ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—The BUNGALOW, No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla, from 1st June 1876, at present in the occupation of E. Moses, Esq.

For particulars apply at No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Bombay, 27th March 1876.

NOTICES.

CARRIAGES.
E. KESTERTON & Co.,
93 & 94, LONG ACRE, LONDON,

BEG to remind their friends and the public who may be requiring Carriage, that their SPECIAL AGENT will leave Bombay for London early in April, so that any orders which he may be favoured with will be carefully carried out under his supervision.

Drawings and Estimates on application.

Address—Mr. LAVER, care of Sorabjee Nowrojee, Esquire, 3, Church Lane, Bombay.

Temporary Show Rooms, off Bake House Lane, Fort.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. THOMPSON TAYLOR & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR—WAREHOUSE AT GIRGAUM FOR FURNITURE, CARRIAGES AND HORSES.
MISCELLANEOUS DEPOT, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Handsome sets of Silver Cutch-work Tea Sets, &c., China Japanese Vases, Glass and Crockery, sets of double and single English Harnesses.

Guns, Pistols, &c., in fact requisite of every description for household purposes.

Also, REAL MOCHA COFFEE, just received.

Schooner Yacht SEA BIRD, FOR SALE. Apply to
CUMMOO SULLIMAN.

TRADE MARK.
ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPANT GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

ELLWOOD'S
HATS AND HELMETS.

HOCKIN'S
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER.
For immediately producing Seidlitz Water without the slightest trouble.

It differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold, in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite *tasteless*, and may be taken by *persons of all ages* as a *cooling beverage, mild aperient,* or *brisk purgative,* according to dose. In all cases of *Sickness, Headache,* &c., it is found to be invaluable, as also for *Bilious attacks;* and by its general purifying and cooling effect upon the Blood, may be considered as a great preventive of the majority of the ailments of life. For these reasons it is an indispensable necessary to every family, traveller, or emigrant.

Manufactured only by
HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.,
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

[illegible]ickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtés.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtés.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

Fresh Supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from Treacher & Co., Bombay and Poona, and every storekeeper.

CAUTION.

[illegible] prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

[illegible] goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect and attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands. EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals are at Vienna 1873 TWO Grand Medals were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of the productions.

ENGLISH GOODS
(VIA SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue, and outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements

Household Furniture,
Musical Instruments,
Ironmongery,
Fire-arms,
Agricultural Implements,
Cutlery,
Carriages,
Saddlery and Harness.
Boots and Shoes,
Wines and Spirits,
Ales and Beers,
Preserved Provisions,
Stationery,
Perfumery,
Books,
Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent. Price Lists can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

TERMS.—Not less than 25 per cent to accompany Indents, and balances drawn for at 60-days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50 to 53, St. Paul's Churchyard & 66, Paternoster Row, London.

THE "TERAI" HAT,
NEW AND IMPROVED SHAPES, AND SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Retail, post free to any part of India, price 23s. 6d. the Double Hat.

The "TERAI" HAT for Ladies and Gentlemen. A SOFT DOUBLE-HAT for Warm Climates. Can be Folded and Packed without Damage. Especially suited for SPORTING, RIDING and TRAVELLING.

ANDRE AND CO., HATTERS,
127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON

The "TERAI HAT" consists of Two Soft Felt Wideawakes with a ventilated space between the crowns and broad brims, and has met with entire success, being a SUN HAT, affording UNUSUAL COMFORT and CONVENIENCE.

I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. * * * The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,
O. T. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl Mayo.

I have found your "Terai Hat" a first-rate Hat. I never wear anything else when in the district. It is a wonderful protection from the sun, and is, in my opinion, not ONLY FITTED FOR THE COOL SLOPES OF THE HIMALAYAS, BUT FOR THE SEVERE HEAT OF THE PLAINS; is preferable to the ordinary felt Helmet. The Lady's HAT IS PRONOUNCED TO BE PERFECTION AS A RIDING HAT.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
AYRTON PULLAN, Captain,
Deputy-Supt. G. T. Survey of India.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS,

SUN and WATERPROOF. Remarkable for quality, finish, lightness and comfort, and are likely to supersede the plain felt Air Chamber Hat.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

ICE IN FIVE MINUTES,
BY CARRE'S NEW PATENT MACHINE.

A Large Consignment just received. PRICE LIST and BOOKS of INSTRUCTION may be had on applying to

M. BRESLAUER & Co.

THE LONDON
WILL OPEN.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
PER S. S. TRINACRIA.
AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD have now ready for sale a SERIES of PORTRAITS, GROUPS, and VIEWS taken in connection with the ROYAL TOUR IN INDIA and by desire of H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES. Price List on application.

10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & CO.,
9, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
AND LONDON, BORDEAUX AND HYDERABAD (DECCAN.)

PRIZE MEDAL,
BOMBAY EXHIBITION 1873.

Price List.

SHERRIES.	Quarts Per Doz. Rs. a.	Pints Per Doz. Rs. a.
OLD PALE SHERRY, (our own), recommended; an excellent Dinner Sherry; dry	18 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, Pink capsule (our own), pale and dry	28 0	...
AMONTILLADO, Light Pink capsule (our own), dry and delicate	31 0	...
MANZANILLA, Blue capsule (our own, full bodied, nutty [illegible]y	33 0	..
AMOROSO, G[illegible] capsule (our own), very [illegible]	37 0	...
MONTILLA of Cordova (red capsule), the perfection of dry wine, highly recommended to Connoisseurs	35 0	...
PORTS.		
OLD PORT from the Alto Douro district, well matured in wood, plain capsule	20 0	...
VERY OLD PORT (brown capsule and label), recommended	22 0	...
SUPERIOR OLD PORT (black capsule and label), possessing the invigorating properties required by invalids	24 0	...
EXTRA FINE OLD PORT (particular blue capsule and label): this superlative wine is from one of the first vineyards in Portugal	34 0	...
CHAMPAGNES.		
OUR OWN (signed ticket) Private Cuvee Extra Dry	44 0	24 0
Do. Vintage 1868	0 0	24 0
AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d' Ay, extra dry quality	38 0	21 0
Do do in Magnums	70 0	...
Do do ½ pints, suitable for invalids	15 0	...
FREM NET ET FILS Fleur de Bouzy)	38 0	21 0
GEISLER'S (India special)	47 0	25 0
JULES MUMM'S First quality (white label)	47 0	25 0
BARON DE SAULT'S (for Cup)	--	18 0
Do do Magnums	50 0	...
BORDEAUX—RED AND WHITE.		
ST. JULIEN MEDOC (our own)	11 0	6 8
CHATEAU LAROSE (our own)	15 0	8 8
CHATEAU LEOVILLE "	18 0	10 0
PAUILLAC "	16 0	9 0
ST. ESTEPHE "	15 0	8 8
MOUTON D'ARMAILHAC (our own brand)	19 0	10 8
SAUTERNE "	16 0	9 0
CHATEUX D'OISY, a much dryer Wine than Sauterne	22 0	...
CHATEAU TALENCE	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LABEGORCE (Margaux)	26 0	14 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX (our own brand)	26 0	14 0
CHABLIS (Polack Frere's)	16 0	...
CHABLIS (our own)	18 0	10 0
BURGUNDIES.		
POMARD (our own brand)	19 0	10 0
CHAMBERTIN "	20 0	10 8
SPARKLING MOSELLE.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE Brauneberger	28 0	16 8
Do do Josephshoffer	33 0	18 0
Do do Zeltinger	36 0	20 0
Do do Scharzhofberger	39 0	21 0
CREMANT BLANC	30 0	16 8
STILL MOSELLE.		
ZELTINGER	24 0	...
SCHARZBERG	30 0	...

STILL HOCKS.	Quarts. Per Doz. Rs. as.	Pints. Per Doz. Rs. as.
ERBACH	23 0	..
RHENISH	18 0	10 0
BODENTHAL	20 0	11 0
NIERSTEIN	22 0	13 0
DEIDESHEIM, No. 1	24 0	13 0
RUDESHEIMER	24 0	13 0
GRUNHAUSEN	28 0	..
HOCKHEIMER	28 0	..
JOHANNISBERGER	38 0	20 0
GEISENHEIM	24 0	..
DEIDESHEIM, No. 2	18 0	10 0
SCHLOSS JOHANISBERG, (Select Growth)	30 0	..
SCHARLACHBERG	32 0	..
LIEBFRAUMILCH	38 0	20 0
SCHLOSSBERG	30 0	..
STEINWEIN IN BOCKSBEUTEL	23 0	..
SPARKLING HOCK.		
SPARKLING HOCHHEIMER	28 0	16 0
" RUDESHEIMER	33 0	18 8
" RAUENTHALER	36 0	20 8
" JOHANNISBERGER	39 0	21 8
MADEIRA.		
FINE OLD E. J. Reserve	32 0	..
MARSALA.		
VIRGIN WINE (Ingham's) highly recommended by the Medical Profession	18 0	..
BRANDIES.		
FINE CHAMPAGNE COGNAC (our own) recommended	27 0	..
OUR OWN, * Star	23 0	..
Do do ** Stars	25 0	..
Do do *** Stars	27 0	..
HENNESSY'S * one Star	25 8	...
Do. ** two Stars	29 8	...
Do. *** three Stars	31 8	...
MARTELL'S Brandy * one Star	25 8	...
Do * one Star Pints	13 0	...
Do * one Star Flask	13 8	...
Do ** two Stars	27 0	...
Do *** three "	30 0	...
L. FURLAUD'S * Star	23 0	..
Do ** Stars	25 0	...
Do *** Stars	27 0	...
Do V.O.S. recommended	35 0	...
EXSHAWS' No. 1	35 0	...
Do No. 2	20 8	...
DENNIS MOUNIE'S	25 0	...
MISCELLANEOUS.		
OLD TOM, Swaine Boord & Co.'s	17 0	9 0
HOLLAND GIN, Colling's and Maingay's Large Flasks	25 0	15 8
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat's	14 8	8 0
WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch (several brands)	20 0	...
RUM, Jamaica	20 0	..
ABSINTHE, (Pernod Fils)	30 0	..
CHARTREUSE VERTE (Original) Green per bottle	7 0	3 12
CHARTREUSE JAUNE (Yellow) per bottle.	5 0	2 12
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	...	30 0
ORANGE BITTERS	20 0	
GINGER WINE, best	16 0	8 8
CURACOA, WYNAND & FOCKINKS, finest.	40 0	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA do do do.	40 0	
CHERRY BRANDY	18 0	9 0
HAVANNAH CHEROOTS Semiramis per box 100—	7 0	
ALE AND STOUT.		
BASS' BEER, Bottled by our London Firm, recommended	6 0	...
Do do H Stone	6 0	4 0
GUINNESS' 5 X STOUT. Bottled by our London Firm, in stone bottles	6 0	...

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

THE SECRETARIES and AGENTS beg to inform Members that they have on Sale at the Stores—

Almonds and Raisins.
Bacon, in cut and in tin.
Biscuits, in great variety.
Brushes—Clothes, Shoe, Nail, and Tooth.
B[illegible]ons.
Cheese—Cheddar, Gloucester, and Stilton.
Confectionery.
Candied Peel.
Candles.
Chocolate Menier.
Crackers.
Cigars.
Cartrages, Loaded, Blue and Green.
Figs.
Flavouring Essences.
Fruits in Spirits.
Golden Syrup.
Hams.
Herrings, Cured, Kippered, and à la Sardine.
Herbs, dried.
Harness Polish.
Jams.
Jellies
Kid Reviver.
Milk, condensed Swiss and English.
Marmalade.
Normandy Pippins.
Potted Meats, Fish, and Game.
Plum Puddings.
Pickles, Capt. White's and others
Perfumery in great variety.
Plate Powder.
Soups.
Sauces.
Sausages.
Salmon, Fresh and Pickled.
Spices.
Truffles.
Tongues.
Tart Fruits.
Tobacco, Bird's Eye, Latakia, and Honey De.
Vegetables.
Vinegar, Malt and Tarra
Whisky, Scotch.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES
FOR
MAHABLESHWUR.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons and Customers, that he has added a very large number of select HORSES and Comfortable CARRIAGES to his already large ESTABLISHMENT to meet the increasing demand of the coming MAHABLESHWUR SEASON, and is now prepared to previous engagements for PHAETONS, from POONA to MAHABLESHWUR, at the REDUCED RATE of Rs. THIRTY-FIVE per Phaeton including all charges, such as Tolls, Coolies, &c.

This specially Reduced Rate will be available to those of his *patrons only* who will kindly book their orders *during the Current Month*, so as to enable the undersigned to make needful arrangements for supplying the conveyances.

FRAMJEE ARDASEER,
Government Mail Contractor,
Between Poona and Belgaum,
Dhond and Ahmednuggur,
Sherool and Mahableshwur

Poona, No. 28, Civil Lines, 1st February 1876.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
[illegible]nd the best mild aperient for delicate constit[illegible] [illegible]hildren, and Infants, and for *regular use* [illegible]tions, Ladies [illegible] Warm Climates
DINNEFO[illegible]
CHEMIS[illegible]RD & CO.,
And of Druggists and S[illegible]s, LONDON,
N B.—Ask for [illegible]orekeepers throughout the World.
Agents.—T[illegible]INNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
[illegible]EACHER & Co., Bombay.

CAUTION.

J. & F.
MARTELL'S BRANDY.

IT having [illegible]me to our knowledge that spurious imitatio[illegible] are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they [illegible] which is to be[illegible]tain the genuine article with our Brand, MATTHEW CLARK[illegible] had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: [illegible] & SONS, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

INSURANCES

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

UNIVERSAL FIRE OFFICE.
23, FINSBURY PLACE, LONDON.

ADVANTAGES.
TARIFF PERFECTLY INDEPENDENT.

PROPERTIES SURVEYED and LOWER RATES GIVEN where PRECAUTIONS have been taken against FIRE.

MILLS, GIN FACTORIES and all property insured at LOWER RATES than by any other Office.

An Indian RESERVE FUND being created by payment of half-all premiums into the NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
Chief Agents.

24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICES,
4, HORNBY ROW.

BUSINESS IN 1874-75.

POLICIES ISSUED in 1875—811 Amount assessed ..... £376,160.
" " in 1874—698 " " ..... £366,630.

REPORT OF INDIAN BUSINESS
DURING 1875,
JUST ISSUED.
COPIES CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION
AT THE OFFICE,
4, HORNBY ROW.

The Policies of this Company cover the risk of travelling anywhere, by any mode of conveyance, and of residence in any part of the world.

TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY LIFE FUND.
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY FOR THE TIME BEING.
BANKERS:
AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. HEARN AND CLEVELAND.
MEDICAL REFEREE:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

J. SCOTT,
Agent for Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,300

CHAIRMAN:
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which now AMOUNTS TO £204,048 BEING 63·9 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS RECEIVED ON EVERY POLICY THEN IN EXISTENCE.

IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED

A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.

IT WILL THUS BE SEEN THAT IN POINT OF SECURITY QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

THE COMPANY HAS PAID.
IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874, has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for	1852	£ 76,925
Do.	1862	£300,690
Do.	1872	£816,353

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds ..... £ 1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	22 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 8	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, Dec. 1875.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
The Rev. Edward Carr, L. L. D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Lethbridge, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
William Forbes Skene, Esq., W.S., LL.D.
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

SECRETARY.
STEPHEN HEN[illegible]Y EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policyhold[illegible] subscribed Capital of the Co[illegible] is made complete by the large and influential body of Propr[illegible]any, guaranteed by a numerous registered in the Court of Ch[illegible]ry, a list of whom is periodically of the Special Act of Parliament, pursuant to the provisions powering this Institution (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) em[illegible]

The highest attention [illegible] holders by [illegible]nable economy has been afforded to Policy[illegible] the [illegible] of an entirely new set of Tables computed for [illegible]cial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables; and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RATES OF DIFFERENT OFFICES.

Payable during life for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 at death. Without Profits yearly at Age 26.

New Plan of "Oriental"	Rs.	16 11 4
Other Offices, from Rs. 24-15 8 to	"	34 0 0
New Plan of "Oriental" with Profits	"	18 14 0
The "Positive" Co., with Profits	"	20 2 8

New Business increasing at the rate of 200 per cent. per annum.

The "Oriental" is the most Economically manag[illegible] Proprietary Life Office in India. The only Company that strictly prohibits Amalgamation, and allo[illegible] Policy Holders to vote at Meetings. Funds in Government Securities only.

Intending Assurers or Investors—European or Native—are invited to compare Rates and Conditions of this Company, with those of any other Company.

The Many Substantial Advantages will be learned from the Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, which can be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Or any of the Agents.

NOTICES.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDed at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S PATENT CENTRAL-FIRE BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturer ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, &c., with all necessary appurtenances

NOW READY AT ALL BOOKSELLERS,
THE EASTERN MENACE; OR SHADOWS OF COMING EVENTS.
BY LIEUT-COLONEL ARTHUR CORY,
BENGAL STAFF CORPS.
Crown 8vo., Cloth, 5s.

"An ably written book."—*Army and Navy Gazette.*
"A very clever little book."—*Standard.*
"We welcome Colonel Cory's singularly able work as a valuable addition to the existing stock of knowledge on Central Asiatic politics."—*Globe.*
"Colonel Cory has made a valuable contribution to the literature of the Central Asian question."—*Examiner.*
"A very interesting book, full of facts, warnings and suggestions."—*Broad Arrow.*

HENRYS. KING AND CO., LONDON.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

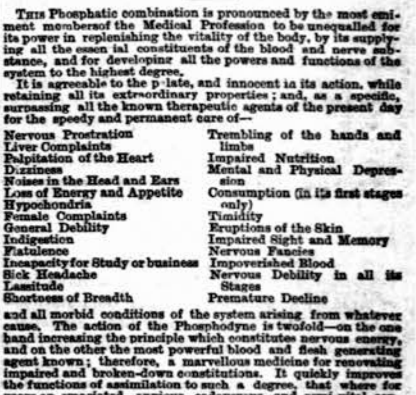
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes (throat irritation)

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.



(OZONIC OXYGEN)

THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, AND ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THIS Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and, as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration
Liver Complaints
Palpitation of the Heart
Dizziness
Noises in the Head and Ears
Loss of Energy and Appetite
Hypochondria
Female Complaints
General Debility
Indigestion
Flatulence
Incapacity for Study or business
Sick Headache
Lassitude
Shortness of Breadth
Trembling of the hands and limbs
Impaired Nutrition
Mental and Physical Depression
Consumption (in its first stages only)
Timidity
Eruptions of the Skin
Impaired Sight and Memory
Nervous Fancies
Impoverished Blood
Nervous Debility in all its Stages
Premature Decline

and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
IS SOLD ONLY
IN CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English, French, German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the English Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR—
Bombay Presidency, Messrs D. S. KEMP & Co., Bombay.
Madras " " BARRIE & Co., Madras.
" " (sold by) SCOTT, MASCURINE & Co., Madras.
Bengal " " SMITH, STAINSTREET & Co., Calcutta.
" " " BATHGATE & Co., "
Export Agents, NORTON WATNELL & Co., 107, Southwark Street, London.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased [illegible] Great Indian Peninsul[illegible] (among her privileges) from the [illegible]roda, and Central I[illegible] Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda advertising at all[illegible] Railway Company, the exclusive right of [illegible] Companies, in the Railway Stations belonging to these two [illegible]ing Notices prepared to contract with parties desirous of post[illegible]

The [illegible] Advertisements on the lines, [illegible] announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their [illegible] language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their busines[illegible]

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW L[illegible] AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. R[illegible]ways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C. —PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.